PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

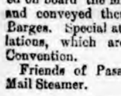
THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,097.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P-39 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
11th May	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7961		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	6505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected,
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates,
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,338	Guionet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,574	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE D'ORAN (LA)	6,374	Orsoni	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	493	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	480	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Mails	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 5	May 12	May 12	June 14
*	Newby Hall	4,388	" 13	" 20	" 29	" 22
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 21	" 28	June 6	" 30
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
	City of Karachi	5,347	July 4	July 11	" 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 22
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 29	" 30	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 31	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	13th May	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur.	16th May	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	10th May	8 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 13th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
9th May, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dobcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st June.
KOERBER	5201	A. Forosti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5201	A. Forosti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliette	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6045	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,08 1 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	29th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	18th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,990	D. Costa	13th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*KAISER	2724	von. Hoblt	16th May 1907.
REICHSTAG	2985	Dale	27th "
*BUNDESRATH	2986	Greiwe	6th June "
SOMALI	2655	Birch	17th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

AMATEUR COMEDIAN'S STORY

Face Became Blotchy from Use of Grease Paints—Lower Part was Covered with Red Pimples—Doctor's Mixture had No Effect.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am an amateur comedian. The troupe, during last summer, gave something like three shows a week, and it was necessary for each one to make up his face with grease paints. About the beginning of July my face began to get blotchy and became worse and worse, till at the end of a week the lower part was covered with red pimples. I went to my doctor, who gave me some blood mixture, which I took for about a fortnight without effect. I then purchased some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and used them as directed. After a fortnight's usage the pimples began to dry up; after a month's treatment I was able to brush them off with a soft towel, they having become bits of dried-up white skin. I wish you to understand that I put this eruption down to the continual use of theatrical makeup and the hot weather. A. F. Trotman, 126 Barrows Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1906."

DOCTOR SUGGESTS
Cuticura and It Effects a Speedy Cure.

"My son, when about twelve years of age, suffered from dry scab spots on the head. He had these for some years and several doctors treated him, but without any permanent benefit. We had his head shaved as an experimental remedy, but this proved a failure. At last, one of the doctors suggested the use of Cuticura Ointment, and it gives me pleasure to report that the application of one box effected a cure. Walter Kerr, Woodside, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, April 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected those considered our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for a number of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	55	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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when Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

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IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
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BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*
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AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
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Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 9th May, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI MATOOBAI alias MATABAI, daughter of THUCKER MORARJI ANANDJI and wife of THUCKER HARIDAS MORARJI, late of Bombay, Cutchi Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased,
BAI MITHABAI, widow of THUCKER MORARJI ANANDJI and mother of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Vadgali, without the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executrix appointed by the said Will ..... Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the seventh year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court Bombay.
R. B. PATEL.
The 3rd day of May, 1907.
MESSRS. BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND HOMER,
Petitioner's Attorneys

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Station, upto 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, for Loading, Unloading and Stacking COAL and FIREWOOD, also for Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood at several Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section including branches and the R. S. and G. D. Railways, to end of June 1908.
The form of tender can be had from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of 8 annas for each copy which must be used in submitting the Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 as earnest money.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading or Unloading and Stacking Coal and Firewood and Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood."
W. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
PAREL WORKS, 7TH MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAJPUT MORARJI RAMJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jamboolwady outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 382·43 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 465 and 466, New No. 2456, Old Survey No. 5/1214, and New Survey No. 6, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Jamboolwady, on or towards the West, partly by the property of Dadabhoy Ramji, and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and partly by the property belonging to Robert Money's Institution, on or towards the South by the said Robert Money's Institution, and on or towards the East partly by Kalbadevi Road and partly by a property belonging to Robert Money's Institution, the messuage, tenement and stable thereon being Registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 1785, and Street Nos. 4-9.
SECONDLY.—All that the share, right, title and interest of the vendor into and upon the piece of land admeasuring 29·85 Square Yards or thereabouts, which is under the agreement, dated the 23rd January, 1882, between Cooverbai, widow of Ardeshir Edulji Chinoy, and Jehangir Ardeshir Chinoy, the common property of the parties to the said agreement and is bounded, on the East by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the West and North by the property formerly of the said Jehangir Ardeshir Chinoy and now of Dadabhoy Ramji, and on the South by the property of Robert Money's Institution.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1907.
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling Pence and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Pice Press Notices.* Price :—Re. 2.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy A. nas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Re. 7 and Quarterly, Re. 4. post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 50 Boras of Burnt and Damaged Cotton.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Agents of the Rehmani Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the purchasers, Messrs. Madhawjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in the compound of the Rehmani Mills, Ltd, at Elphinstone Road, Parel :—
50 boras of burnt and damaged cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as iron bedsteads, writing, dressing and washhand tables, round tables and teapoys, sideboard, meatsafe, whatnot, cupboard, iron safe, large locks box.
At 3 p.m.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
1 bag Arab horse going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Colah Hall, opposite the Windy Hall and next to Government Telegraph Office, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Breslaur and others, such as sliding, dining table and chairs, large size mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, glass door book case, office and writing tables, and teapoys, blackwood inlaid silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, one-year winding gilt clock in glass dome, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, large size partition screens by Breslaur, rich hollow cut and carisbad glassware, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and others, handsome pictures, majolica table ornaments and vases, nearly new iron frames, cottage piano by Berlin, English-made fire and thief-proof Jeweller's Safe with Chubb's lock on stand, by Parry & Co., London, perambulator, alluminium utensils, chandeliers and Brackets, etc., the property of M. Grunberg, Esq., Jeweller, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH MAY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 Large size fire proof iron "Chatwood" safe, of the latest improvement, with a small safe inside, for better security.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 30 p. m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder.
A large lot of glass cups, intermediate and terminal brackets, shoes for rails, clamps, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Waste, Hemp, Oily Cotton Reeling hard Waste, etc., Damaged by fire and water.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Press, Sassoon Dock, Colaba by order of Messrs. Khetsidas Hermookhrai & Co. and the Underwriters :—
A large lot of cotton waste, hemp, oily cotton, reeling hard waste, etc.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, suitable for carriage work, in good condition.
2 Sets of Hungarian double harness.
1 Set of single brass mounted Hungarian harness.
2 Pairs of carriage lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Marwadi Balchund Oghadchund's Jatha, Colaba, by order of the Executor of the estate of the late Nowroji Framji Tamboli, who traded under the name and style of Tamboli & Co., and on account and risk of Maganlal Motichund of Kalol :—
M. M.—153 full-pressed bales of old Broach cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 10TH MAY, 1907.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), at Colaba, above Victoria Bunder Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, iron single and double bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, large and small best gilded China jars, fancy pictures, statues on stand, Persian carpets, screens, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and platedware, alluminium and copper chattis, a pair of fine bull dogs, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Kate Wilson.
N. B.—The property is on view.
B. MITCHAL & CO.
Bombay, 10th May, 1907.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

For Complexion Troubles due to Heat.

—for freckles, sunburn, heat-spots, you cannot use a better or pleasanter remedy than

Rowland's Kalydor
"For *Your* Skin."

Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY
F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGregor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dalhanna 2,999 tons, Captain J Davies arrived in harbour yesterday from Columbo in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Madred 3,134 tons Captain W Kuant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Hurdoo, 3,156 tons Captain G H Jones, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain G W Currie, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 8th instant from Rangoon, with a cargo, of Kerosine Oil in bulk.

THE steamer New Orleans, 2,262 tons, Captain G Key, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,565 tons Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE Anchar Line steamer Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain W M Shannon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R M S Highflyer ....Capt Hickley ....R N
H M S Hyacinth....Capt Heneage ....R N
H M S Prosorpine ....Comdr James....R N
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H B Black....R I Marine
R I M S Canning ....Comdr Farewell ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ....Lieut Ramsay ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cimdr W Hose ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly....Madras Fleet F.Orery
R I M S Investigator ...Capt W G Beauchamp....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 9.

Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey	G Tejpal & Co
Bullmba	1607	McLean	M & Co
Dalhanna	2999	Davies	R A Wittes
Delta	4779	Daniel... Shanghai	28-3 P & O Co
Flamingo	2150	Mackintosh	Corry Bros & Co
Helios	866	Knudsen	F Fs ampbell & Co
Khalif	2219	Watts	K Nixon & Co
Lawor	1817	Bunel	Swadeshi S N Co
Madura	1273	Elton	M M & Co
New Orleans	2262	Key	P & O Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen	P & O Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill ...Calcutta	M M & Co
Queenbs	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Reichstag	1339	Thle...Durban	17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Singu	1912	rurie	Shaw Wallace & Co
Tahr	741	Enger	F F Campbell & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	M M & Co
Warora	2565	Kedslie	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shad.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date	Agents.
A	Shah Najam	3751	Davison	Jedda...13-5	Shah S N Co
B	Othello	327	Bradby	Hull ...11-5	P Muir & Co
C&R	Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	K'chi ...12-5	K N & Co
D&E	Clan M'pherson	3041	Beer	M Goa ...10-15	P Muir & Co
F	Chupra	3054	Goss	London ...	F ... M M & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	Marseilles ...10-5	B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Heldt	Durban ...17-5	A Strandes
K	Spithead	2995	Cluess	Hamburg ...12-5	W & A G & Co
L	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban ...13-5	Glade & Co
O	Unsings	1895	Robertson	M'borough ...18-5	R A Willis
P	Crusader	3744	Milburn	Hull ...15-5	W & A G & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1997	Revill	K'chi ...11-5	Shah S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Manglore	10-5	Bo S N Co
Penaui	852	Esmail	B Nagar	11-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	22-5 W & A G & Co
2	Hunteman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	11-5 K N & Co
3	D Baldnino	2684	Costa	Genoa	15-5 F R'tino & Co
5	Mombasa	3038	Johnson	Antwerp	18-5 M M & Co
6	Hatumet	3584	Peters	Antwerp	14-5 W & A G & Co
8	Bohemia	2311	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4295	Stanhope	Antwerp	25-5 K N'xon & Co
10 & 11	Malta	6060	Peters	Shanghai	14-5 P and O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5 P & O Co
15	City of Madrid	3135	Knaut	N F	K Nixon & Co
16	Hendon Hall	3588	Tyson	Newport	25-5 K Nixet & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	934	McDiarmid	K'chi	10-5	M M & Co

30 Ton Crane.

Capri	4195	Beisito	S'ghai	17-5	F R'tino & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, April 23
	New Orleans s	Key	Calcutta, April 26
9	Warora s	Keddle	Calcutta, April 11
	Australia s	Shannon	Glasgow, March 30
	Dalhanna s	Davies	Colombo, May 3
	City of Madrid s	Knaut	Liverpool, April 3
	R I M S Mayo s	Ramsay	Port Blair April 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf &c.
	Chancellor s	Donald	Liverpool
	Hindoo s	Jones	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Shah Najam for Jedah
" City of Madred for Liverpool &c
" Dalhanna for Baltimore
" Australia for Liverpool &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. of Clan Line Clan Murray left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Colcutta on the morning of the 8th instant.

The s.s. Clan Line Clan Lamont left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Canara arrived in London from Calcutta on the evening of the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Qumaner arrived at Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Madrid s—28 bales hemp the Western India Fibre Syndicate 11000 cwts bones R Kaderbhoy 3,750 cwts myrobollams G Madhawjee and Co : 2,000 cwts myrabollams W. Reehar 284 bales cotton, 6,740 cwt wheat and 5500 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 65 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—11 bales hides W & A Graham and Co ; 5 cwt Mitoneys, C B Limjee ; 66 cases bristles Nisamudin and Co ; 2 cases ivory A Visram.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Dalhanna s—7,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Othello s— 10 tons yellow ochre, Ewart Latham and Co.

Hendon Hall s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 13,602 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

Crusader 5—6,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, Hindoo s—16000 cwts cottonseed M Vulubdas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead c—150 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crusader s—125 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,740 cwts poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 165 bales cotton Ewart, Latham and Co,

Clan Macpherson s—2,000 cwts rapeseed John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mombasa s—3,998 cwt linseed 3,999 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana ; 1,430 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

Hatumet s—990 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,962 cwt myrabollams W Bechar ; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 310 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 130 bales hemp C Hirji and Co ; 370 bales cotton waste and fly C.Hirji & Co.

Kt of the Garter s—8,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt poppyseed S Jununlal ; 32 bales hemp Ebjie Oomersey ; 1,999 cwt linseed Society C Italiana ; 275 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co 181 cwt rapeseed Worman and Co ; 4,000 cw: rapeseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed M Itambhagat t 170 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—4,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—500 cwt castorseed C Boggiano and Co ; 100 bales cotton 1,000 cwt castorseed and 1004 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

City of Madrid s—2,200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 2,001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 tons old iron Ahmed Bros ; 150 tons old iron N Futehally and Co ; 200 cwt castorseed Worman and Co 1500 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bohemia s—107 bales twist, M. Cohen and Fils.

FOR PORTSAID.

Hatumat s—6,961 cwt Cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

D'Co Balduino s—100 bales Cotton Ralli Bros,

FOR CATANIA.

D'Co Balduino s—330 bales Cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D'Co Balduino s—100 bales Cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—300 bales twist, M. M. Esssbhoy ; 1,000 bale Cotton Ralli Bros ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon, & David and Co ; 350 bales twist, Pherozsha. Pet I and Co,

Malta s—187 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—253 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—100 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros,

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day ; here is the remedy ! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, nigh spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 5 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 8.] [BOMBAY, *May* 9.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½	per cent. Consols ...	85 7/8	un	chgd
3	do. Rentes ...	95½	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	98¾	¼	
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	85½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...		29 1/16		1/16
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	29⅛		1/16
	Do. in New York ..	64¾		½
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·15¼		
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·46¼	½	
	Do. do. do. New York.	4·86⅛		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4%	Since	25 Apl
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3%		½
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%		½
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%		¼
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1½%		¼
	Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2%		¼

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1*s.* 3 1/16*d.*

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000—

Rs.	6,50,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	3,80,000	" " to Bombay.
"	5,90,000	" " to Madras.
Rs.	16,20,000	at 1*s.* 4*d.*

Average rate of allotment..... 16·00

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs.	9,30,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs.	23,00,000	were alloted to Bombay.
Rs.	1,50,000	were alloted to Madras.
Rs.	33,80,000	at 1*s.* 4 1/32*d.*

Average rate of allotment ..... 16·04

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 57,40,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 40,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Increased demand
Futures	...Easier
East Indian... ...	...Quiet
Manchester	...Strong
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 bales.
Imports	...45,000 bales.
Mid-Americans ...	...6·72 — 03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...10½ unchng.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·21	6·13	6·08	5·96
—05	—05	—04	—06
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·83	5·83	5·81	5·79	5·78
—06	—05	—05	—06	—06

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000 bales.	
Do. do. last year...	17,000 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000 bales.	
Do. to Continent ...	8,000 bales.	
Spot Cotton—	11·90 + 15	
Futures—Month of July	10·70 + 20	Declined early owing to week cables and advanced later in consequence of daily weather reports showing too much rain.
Do. do. Dec.	10·72 + 13	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—	11 1/16 + 1/8
Futures—Month of July	11·65 + 11
Do. do. Aug.	11·35 + 04

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—May-June—Hamburg done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12*s.* 9*d.*
Months of Shipment—July-August.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...	35*s.* 6*d.*
" " Mutton Tallow	...	37*s.*
General tone of Tallow Auction	...	Firmer.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 bundles Rupees	Rs. 3,045	Muscat	Waroonga	Mc Mackenzie & Co
1 " "	300	Mangrole	Do	Do
1 " "	2,100	Linga	Do	do
7 packages Sovereigns & gold coins and rupees	37,101	Jeldah	Shah Nazam	Sundry Natives
6 bundles rupees	12,100	Linga	Waroonga	do.
5 " " &c	13,500	Muscat	Do	do
9 " " &c	17,554	Koweit	Do	do
1 " "	2,500	Dubai	Do	S. Hemandas
1 parcel gold coin	1,800	Trieste	Bohemia	A. G. H. A. A. Roza
1 box rupees ...	2,000	Lamoo	Kaiser	A. J. Lalji
3 package Sovereigns and gold coins	32,412	Aden	Bohemia	Sundry Natives
2 bundles rupees	2,600	Abbas	Waroonga	N. Gokuldas

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday.—

Cotton	10,145	bales.
Wheat	17,554	cwts.
Linseed	17,032	"
Rapeseed...	14,678	"
Gingellyseed	147	"
Poppyseed	14,634	"
Groundnuts	83	"
Castorseed	2,710	"
Rice	4,767	"
Myrabollams	3,035	"
Cottonseed	18,403	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2,950	"
Joowar	229	"
Maize	Nil	

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The advance in the American markets caused a firmer tone again in the local market and prices opened stiff at an advance of Rs. 2 on last evening's closing rates. Settlements of Bengals for May and of Westerns, also for this month, have been made, but there is otherwise little doing in contracts.

There was a moderate demand at Colaba by shippers and mills, but holders are firmer, and prices are hardening. Private advices from America report unfavourable weather and excessive rain. The market closes firm. New crop is advancing, but business is nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	267	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	228/29	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	210/11	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178/9	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187/8	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	180	"
Good Westerns	241	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	247/8	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 235	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	" 186	January/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	" 199/200	
" " Khangaum Akola	" 219/220	
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 200	

Liverpool Openers—

Opening tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	4,000	"

Future Delivery prices—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·29	6·20	6·15	6·04	5·96
+ 08	+ 07	+ 07	+ 08	+ 08
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·90	5·83	5·86	5·86
+07	+07	+07	+08

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [9TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Money is easy. Small borrowers at 3 per cent. for a month.

Exchange :—

At the Council allotment yesterday Rs. 50 lacs were sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* on demand and 1*s.* 4 1/32*d.* for telegraphic transfers, applicants receiving 5 per cent. It was announced that Rs. 40 lacs will be offered next week. The Market was firmer to-day. One or two Banks were offering to sell T. T. at 1*s.* 4 1/32*d.* while, on the other hand, there were no buyers of credits under 1*s.* 4 1/4*d.* 3 months sight. There are sellers of Bank demand at 1*s.* 4 1/16*d.* and business has been done at that rate for June and July delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1*s.* 4 1/32*d.*
Demand Draft ...	...	1*s.* 4 1/32 to 1/16*d.*
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1*s.* 4 1/32*d.*
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1*s.* 4 1/32*d.*
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		123½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	215

Government Paper :—

There has not been much doing in Government Paper to-day, and throughout the tendency has been to sell. In the morning quotations were 98½ for cash and 98 5/16 for the settlement but, on Paper being offered, rates gradually drooped to 98¼ ready and 98 3/16 forward. Afternoon a slight reaction set in and quotations were again 98 3/16 and 98¼ for ready and forward, but towards the evening a weaker feeling was apparent, the market closing as under. Calcutta Market opened at 98¼ and 98⅜ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	98 2
1st Settlement	...	98 3

Bullion :—

There was a moderate fall in the price of Bar Silver in London on Wednesday, their closing quotations being 29 15/16 for ready and 29 7/8 for delivery forward in two months. New York also was weaker by ¼ at 64 7/8. Our local market followed the weakness in London. In the morning ready bars were quoted at 78 5/16 ex duty, only to close at 78 1/8. Forward rates are also weaker and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	78	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	1	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	75	10	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with business passing at the following prices.

Ready	Rs. 7 14	0 B. T.
May	" 8 5	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier with little doing and prices are declining. We quote.

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	Rs. 8 6	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " ...	Rs. 9 1	0 B.T.
" Guzerat " ...	" 9 1	0 B.T.

Gingellyseed :—

Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 55 8 0
Tone—Steady little doing.

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 21 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts :—

... Rs. 42 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is steady, but there is little doing for export or by local mills. We quote.

White Delhi	... Rs.	4 11 6
White Karachi	... "	4 9 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,400	
India	544	
Mills :—		
Century	1,600	
David	355	
Manockji Petit	3,035	June
Presses :—		
Breul's Cawnpore	210	
Hingoli	127	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co.	135	C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	925	June
Telephone Co.	394	
Treacher and Co.	595	
Railway :—		
Ahmedabad Dolka	103	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	
Amritsar-Patti	113	
Tapti Valley	455	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 8.

Freights.—Our market has been very quiet and shippers continue to neglect tonnage. Plague mortality has risen enormously in the Punjab, deaths from this cause reaching the terrible total of 52,000 during the week ending the 4th instant. Such a state of things must interfere seriously with labour and the transport of crops. Some little anxiety is also felt regarding the political unrest in the Punjab. Rates are the same as last quoted, but the amount of business doing is small.

Engagements.—The Ellerman lines, Marseilles and Liverpool, 4,000 tons, June ; 5,000 tons July, at 14*s.* 6*d.* The Wilson line steamship *Hindoo* 1,000 tons, Hull, at 15*s* 6*d.*, A steamer on the berth, 400 tons, June, Antwerp at 15*s* 3*d*. Chagandass, June, Hamburg, 3,000 tons seeds, and barley at 15*s.* 6*d.*; 3,100 tons cotton at 16*s* June ; Hull 300 tons seeds at 14*s* 9*d.* August Antwerp 500 tons seeds at 14*s* 3*d*; September, Antwerp 500 tons seeds at 14*s* 3*d*. Charters—None reported.

KARACHI, MAY 9.

The Freight Market has been very quiet. Business passing this week has been mostly done in small lots, the only large booking being for Liverpool, for which port the Ellerman Line have accepted 14-6 for 3,000 tons in June and 4,000 tons in July. Shippers will not engage freight until the situation up country shows some signs of becoming more settled, and the difficulty in finding adequate labour to deal with large shipments is also a great factor in bringing business to a stand still. Owners continue to hold out for higher rates for prompt shipment and decline to entertain lower rates indicated for forward positions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZGERALD.—May 5, at Dacca, the wife of Desmond Charles Villers FitzGerald, I. M. S., of a son.

ADAMS.—May 3, at Darjeeling, the wife of G. F. Adams, Department of Mines in India, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAVID PAUL.—April 30, at St. Thomas's Mount, David Paul, Superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office, Mount Road, aged 52 years.

CLUMP.—April 20, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Alice Ellen (Ali), the dearly beloved wife of F. G. Clump, Government Telegraph Department, age 24 years.

LYNE-EVANS.—May 1, Arthur Haigh Brougham ("Bunny"), son of Haigh Lyne-Evans, 17th Lancers and Florence, his wife, aged 11 months.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the wellknown flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h.; 3m. High water 10·32m., 10·32a.; Low water, 3·59m., 4·20a.

P. and O. s.s. "Persia," with English mails of 26th ultimo., due to arrive at 10 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

B. V. Rifles, Annual prize distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

The Adelphi Social Club Dance at the Adelphi Hotel, Clare Road, Byculla, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THE WAGESHWAR FAIR.—The annual Wageshwar Hindu Fair at Gulanji Hill, Parel, commences on Saturday next and continues for five days.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, with 35 followers, arrived at the Church Gate Station, yesterday morning, from Bikanir, and is putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

POLICE NOTICE.—One umbrella ; two ear-rings ; currency notes ; a silver ornament ; a gold putty and four plated putly ; a walking stick ; some false coins, ornaments, clothings, &c., &c.; a cupboard, a box, some tools, &c.; a purse containing money and a broach ; one bag of beans have been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

FIRST ELECTRIC TRAM FATALITY :—Gungaram Rowjee, (45), working as a servant at the Temple Bar Hotel, on Wednesday night, tried to get into electric tram-car No. 10 on the Hornby Road. However, he slipped off the the footboard and fell with the result that the wheels of the car passed over both his legs, completely severing the left foot from the calf and shattering the bone of right leg. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died this morning.

ROBBING A NEW-COMER.—An Arab merchant, named Nassa Salam, residing at Kazi Mohulla, a new arrival in Bombay from Hyderabad, Deccan, was busy yesterday morning purchasing copper utensils at Kalbadevi Road, when one Jewa Subla suddenly snatched away a canvas bag from his hands and tried to make off with the booty. He was given a chase and arrested. The bag contained currency notes and money of the value of Rs. 1,000. Jewa was then handed over to the police. A reward is recommended to the man who arrested Jewa.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.—To-morrow the Students' Brotherhood and the Society for the Promotion of Education among the masses will entertain Professor N. G. Welinkar, M. A., L.L.B., J.P., on the eve of his departure to Europe and present him with a Farewell Address at "China Baug" in Girgaum near Post Office. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty has very kindly consented to preside. On account of the classes being closed, the members of the Brotherhood who have not received invitation have been desired by the Committee to take a note of this announcement.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Tangola" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p. m., on the 10th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m., on the 11th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Malta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m., on Tuesday, the 14th instant. Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. "Haidari" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m., on Friday, the 10th instant.

FRAUD ON THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—Waman Tatia, a bill collector of the Bombay Gas Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8. An Irani customer complained to the Manager of the Company that the accused had presented a bill, in which there were several erasures, and had charged him eleven annas more than the amount due. Enquiries made in the matter led to an admission by the accused that he had recovered Rs. 8 from one Memon Haji Memon Haji Yusuf, and had appropriated the amount, which he offered to repay. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs 30.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers, of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

March of the Peers from..Iolanthe	...Sullivan
Overture	...Poet and Peasant...Suppe
The Phantom Brigade	...A Dream Picture...Myddleton
Selection	...Mignon ...Thomas
Valse	...Amitie ...Waldteufel
Selection	...The New Aladdin...Monckton
Characteristic Piece	...Deanah's Jubilee...Kral Kups

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. W. Welsh, District Traffic Inspector, B. B. and C. I Railway, charged a Goanese named Collezo with travelling on the railway without a ticket from Bassein to Church Gate station on the 10th instant. At the latter station, he was asked to show his ticket, when he said he held a season ticket. On being required to produce the latter, he said he had forgotten and left it at home. On his mentioning a certain number as the number of his season ticket, he was taken to the Office, where, in the presence of the issuing clerk, he admitted that he had no season ticket whatever. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10 and was ordered to pay also 6¼ annas, the railway fare.

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

Yesterday the Pioneer H. C. and Victoria Technical Institute met in the first round of the above Tournament before a fair number of spectators. The game was a most uneven one and a poor one in point of play, the Institute being quite at sea both in defence and in combination amongst their forwards. Amongst the forwards the Pioneers at times got away very fast, combining well, and their backs did all that was required of them, though they cannot expect to go far in the Tournament. A wide margin of ten goals was in favour of the Pioneers when the game ended.

The game opened in a spirited manner and some even play, till the Pioneers got well down and their centre missed a very easy chance, hitting the right from a position right in the centre of the circle. A moment later he lost another chance through hesitation, but a moment later got a chance he could not miss and hit hard into the net.

For a moment the Institute took the ball up, but after being penalised for off side, were put on their defence, their custodian kicking out well. After a busy time, however, the Pioneers centre got away and, giving to his inside right, that player notched the second goal.

The Pioneers continued to press hard but were worried by the opposing backs, and when the inside right did eventually shoot home "sticks" was given. A nice run now by the Institute centre found him beaten for pace nearing the circle and the ball went to the other end where a combined forward move ended in the Pioneer centre again putting through ; the score standing three love.

Play was more even after the bully and some free hits for sticks gave the Institute more of the play. The Pioneer attack, however, was always the more dangerous, and after being once off side the inside left got down and scored from a difficult backhander at an angle and put on the fourth goal for his side.

Very soon after the Pioneer inside right put in a brilliant run ; his shot was saved but went to the inside left who easily netted the fifth.

An uninteresting period ended in the Pioneer inside left getting clear on his own in the circle, but his shot was very well saved, as was the one that followed from the centre till, with a clear goal before him, the left half sent home the sixth of the match and shortly after half time arrived, leaving the Pioneers leading by 6 goals to nil.

On resuming, play was all in favour of the Pioneers who pressed incessantly but were worried out of it every time, the Institute custodian putting in some really good work. At last the ball came over from the right and the left wing getting well into the circle hit a good goal from a difficult angular shot. Seven goals.

Play continued in the Institute quarter, their goal being constantly busy and should have been penetrated more than once, especially when the inside right missed a clear goal. The Institute now got away on the right but there was no combination, and they were soon sent back. More pressing by the Pioneers till the inside left got on and, dribbling well, ended by netting the ball and bringing the score to e

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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VIOLINS, BANJOS,
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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.
This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.
The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

ADMINISTRATION IN JUNAGADH.

THE little State which lies to the south-west of Kathiawar has many points of interest to commend it to study, and the report on the administration during the year 1906-07, coming as it does so promptly, makes it the more valuable to the student of the conduct of Native States, and marks the attitude of efficiency which is becoming more marked. Perhaps the most important part of the work of the year has been the attention paid to the Gir Forests. Junagadh is the only State in Kathiawar which has fairly extensive and valuable forests and these are divided naturally into two groups—the Gir and the Girnar tracts. The Gir forest, which is by far the more important of the two, covered half the area of the State, some fifty years ago, and extended from the sea coast on the south-west to the Girnar and Datar Hills near the capital. In 1875-76 at the time of the great Trigonometrical Survey, the forest was 60 miles long by 30 miles in extreme breadth and covered an area of at least 1,200 square miles, parts of which were densely wooded. Since then the denudation of the Gir has been continuous, despite some intermittent attempts at devising the means of preserving it. The most noteworthy of these attempts to arrest the devastation of the Gir was made in the year 1879 when Mr. Barr was employed to make an examination. For several reasons nothing came of his report and nothing was done to stop the improvident policy of destroying the forests. In two decades the area was reduced by almost two-thirds of its extent, and, had not prompt measures been taken then, it is probable Junagadh would now lack that which gives it a comparatively greater rainfall than its neighbouring States. Now fresh energy is being put into affairs and not only are the existing tracts being properly preserved but His Highness has decided to re-afforest seventy-one square miles of hilly land and increase the present area of 340 square miles by almost twenty per cent. Thus a valuable addition to the future wealth of the State is being made.

As regards existing Revenue, the collections from land during the year amounted to Rs. 15,95,966, an increase of almost Rs. 4,86,071, due to the realisation of outstandings, and pressure in any serious form was found unnecessary. Suspensions and remissions amounted to Rs. 1,50,069 and Rs. 52,350 respectively, and the aggregate total of arrears up to the end of August 1906 was Rs. 12,24,560. This is hardly a reliable account however. There are many outstandings which date back to as far as 1852 and many of them can probably never be recovered. A special committee has been appointed to sift the matter and the reduction which is expected will materially relieve the cultivators. An increase of fifty-five thousand acres under cultivation, as compared with the preceding year, speaks of prosperity, and investigations which are being carried out to arrange that land in different areas shall be used for its most adaptable purpose, will probably have a slightly stimulating effect. Tariff reform in the way of reducing export and import duties, combined with special traffic arrangements between the railway and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, resulted in an increase of ten and three-quarter lakhs in exports and nine and a half lakhs in imports, which is equivalent to a rise of 56 and 29 per cent. The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 84 per cent of the exports and 59 per cent of the imports, the chief item in exports being cotton, which increased and though grain and dates decreased, the decrease of two lakhs in these imports tends to show that there is greater local consumption of this local produce. A feeder railway line from Shahpur to Kutiyana only awaits Government sanction.

WATERPROOF WHITEWASH. PEOPLE possessing the bump of observation have noticed that dark coloured surfaces of clothing or buildings absorb heat more readily than white or light coloured surfaces, but very few carry their knowledge into practice beyond wearing white or yellow garments during the earlier portion of the day. A little practical knowledge of the subject may be of the greatest value during the hotter period of the year, and as this knowledge may be utilised at very moderate cost it deserves a very wide recognition. If the hand is placed on a whitewashed wall exposed to the sun, the wall feels cool; if the hand be then put on a red or nearly black tile, or on a wall of blue trap a great difference in temperature may be observed. Most people are aware of this, but well shaded walls continue to be whitewashed while extensive tiled roofs grow black in the sun to the great discomfort of those who live immediately below, although in storied houses, by a custom peculiar to India, they pay the highest rents. The following table drawn up by A. Von Harlinger is found in Buck's Hygiene. It shews very clearly the relative power of heat absorption belonging to various colours when applied to the same material, the material in this case being cotton shirtings. If the heat absorbed by white is represented by 100, others colours follow in order: pale yellow 102, strong yellow 140, light green 155, dark green 165, Turkey red 168, light blue 198, and black 208. Thus black absorbs more than twice as much heat as white. Different white fabrics used as clothing produce the following results:—cotton 100, linen 98, flannel 102, silk 108. These figures do not represent their hygienic value. The colour of a building affects its interior temperature a good deal, for while absorbing heat from the sun it is actively radiating a portion of this heat to everything the building contains, thus rendering the air within hotter than the air out of doors, but also in the shade. A building well heated by the sun cools very slowly at night as the walls and roof continue to discharge heat rays inwards for many hours after sunset. We are accustomed to see the records of shade temperature published regularly, representing the effect of the air passing through a well shaded and perfectly ventilated chamber, but this gives to the uninitiated a very faint idea of the effect of the sun's rays falling direct upon a good absorbent. It is not unusual at Allahabad for unpolished metal to be heated under the sun's direct ray to 163 degrees Fahrenhiet. White of egg coagulates at 140° so the stories of cooking eggs on the top of an iron goods wagon on the railway may be quite true.

The effect of the sun's direct rays on the human nervous system varies greatly among different people even of the same race; it is still an unexhausted subject of research. Suffice it for the present to say that the temperature of the air in the sun and in the shade are practically the same, as the sun's ray passing through the air has very little influence on it. The heat in the air is due contact with solid substances that have been to heated by the sun. The human body is heated mostly from within, and as an excess of heat is always produced, we have to get rid of the surplus at all times in order to avoid a sense of discomfort. It is therefore most desirable to arrest the superheating of our dwellings, and the simplest method of procedure is to make the interior surface as nearly white as possible. Limewash is most generally used for the purpose but as it does not always adhere, attempts have been made to render it more permanent. Slaking in salt water is claimed to give the lime increased adhesive properties, and for people living near the sea nothing could be simpler. In Lancashire, for nearly a century, five per cent. of tallow has been added to the slaking lime and stirred in. The lime combines with the tallow, forming an insoluble soap which adheres strongly to slate, glass or metal and resists the effects of rain. A mixture of 15 per cent of cheap vegetable oil with 85 per cent. of lime has been used in India at various places with success. It is prepared in the same way as the tallow mixture. Applied on the outside of an iron roof of the Bombay Tramway Co., it reduced the temperature of the iron sheets from 124 to 98 degrees Fahrenhiet. Another recipe comes from Queensland:—Dissolve 2lbs. of glue in 7 pints of water and when ready add 6 ounces of bichromate of potash dissolved in 1 pint of hot water. Stir well, and add enough of whiting to give the usual consistency. It dries rapidly, and by the action of the sunlight on the mixture of bichromate and glue the latter is rendered waterproof. Although the action of bichromate of potash is well known to musical instrument makers and others, the amount to be used seems to be a subject of uncertainty. One of the best authorities fixes the proportion at one-fiftieth of the weight of the glue or 2 per cent, whereas the Queensland proportion is 19 per cent.

A good waterproof limewash serves a double purpose, for besides reducing the absorption of the sun's heat it prevents the driving rain from penetrating walls and flat roofs. On the latter it must be thoroughly brushed into the plaster. During still, dry weather, dust will accumulate on a whitened roof, causing a sensible increase of temperature due to the absorption of heat by the dust and its transmission, by contact, to the roof. The same effect of dust is observable on tent roofs. The dust should be removed by spraying water upon the built roof, and by beating with a bamboo upon the tent. Blackened surfaces may be used when it is desired to utilise the sun's heat. A current of air with a velocity of 133 feet per minute may be obtained by exposing a blackened tube of thin metal 10 feet long in an upright position in the sun. This simple device might be utilised in many places with advantage in India. In the hottest sun, without wind, it is most efficient, and if the length of the tube is increased, the velocity of current is augmented. Two things are required in order to insure the maximum of possible comfort in an Indian dwelling. The penetration of heat must be reduced by all reasonable means, and any accumulation of air, having a temperature in excess of that outside, must be released by openings of adequate size in the highest part of the chamber or building.

THE LATE SHAH. PERHAPS the most acceptable appreciation of the late Shah, Moozafer-ed-Din Khan, is that which appears in the *Grand Magazine*, from the pen of Chedo Mijatovich, one of the most distinguished of Servians, who for some time was Mihmandar to His Majesty, and for long afterwards Servian Minister to the Court of St. James. As the writer observes, with the death of Moozafer-ed-Din the world is poorer by the loss of a good-hearted and noble-minded man. M. Mijatovich relates some of his experiences with the Shah, during the time he was acting as Mihmandar, which illustrate his late Majesty's marvellous tact. On one occasion, he tells us of the difficult position he had been put in by the officiousness of the Sultan of Turkey, who had ordered his officials to accompany the Shah through Bulgarian and Servian territory to Budapest. M. Mijatovich had been ordered to turn back the Turkish officers at the Servian frontier. After much friction the Shah put the case in this way:—"His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, from pure friendship for me, desired his *mihmandars* to accompany me even across the frontier of his Empire. I know that Ghalib Bey's mission ought to finish at the frontier of Servia. And it will finish there. But I hope that my friend the King of Servia will allow me to bring with me the Sultan's *mihmandars* to Belgrade as my guests. And also I hope that your master will allow me to take you with me to Budapest as my guest. Please wire to His Majesty this my request. And may peace be with us all!" And so the situation was saved—only, however, to be followed by another almost equally difficult. Arriving at the Servian frontier, the Mihmandar invited the Shah to leave the Bulgarian train. "Please," and the Shah, "wire to your master my very sincere thanks for his kind offer. But I have become accustomed to this carriage, and I am so comfortable in it that I should prefer to continue my journey in the same." Now, there was a fresh fix for me! exclaims M. Mijatovich, the carriage in which the Shah travelled from Constantinople did not belong to the Sultan, but to the Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria It was really a most comfortable and most tastefully fitted waggon. Moozafer-ed-Din looked, on that October morning, himself pale and tired of the long journey. "As man I had pity on the man in the Shah. But it was against the established etiquette. Besides, what commentaries would not the European Press make, if the fact should be divulged that the Shah refused to use the Servian Royal carriages, and preferred to travel through Servia in the carriage of the Prince of Bulgaria! I could only find refuge in a regular Japanese hara-kiri if my people were to hear that I had consented to the distinguished guest of the nation travelling through their country in a Bulgarian carriage! Instead of hara-kiri, I made a somewhat long, if not exactly eloquent, address to the Shah on the great pleasure and pride of the Servians on seeing His Majesty make use of the Servian carriages for his journey through Servia. He immediately felt what was in my mind." "Oh," he said, sadly smiling, "if that would give pleasure to your King and the people, then I will gladly do it!" And he sacrificed at once his own comfort to do something that was proper and earned the everlasting gratitude of the Mihmandar and his following.

IAN MACLAREN AND THE HUSTLER. THE late Ian Maclaren was supposed by many people to be the originator of Scottish humour. He used to say it was the only humour in the British Isles. At any rate that was the subject of one of his lectures. After pointing out that English humour was merely fun, and that there was nothing intellectual in fun, and that Irish humour was merely drollery, the result of the Irishman's habit of trying to stand on his head, he told a number of good Scottish stories. One was of a counsel who had fruitlessly defended a murderer: "What can I do for you?" asked the man of law, when interviewing the convicted prisoner in his cell. "Well, sir, if ye could get my Sawbbath claes I should be muckle obleeged." said the Scotsman. "But what do you want them for?" quèried the counsel. "Well, sir, to wear them on the occasion, just to show respect for the deceased," was the reply. In America Mr. Maclaren had a great reception everywhere, and had many amusing stories to tell of American hustling. But none of the "hustlers" he met could compare with one he met at Home. Mr. Maclaren was calmly writing in his study when a card was brought up. Almost before he had read it, it was followed by a tall thin, alert American who advanced with outstretched hand, and spoke as follows: "My name is Elijah K. Higgins, and I am a busy man. You are also busy and have no time to fool away. Four days is all I can give to the United Kingdom, and I wished to shake hands with you. Good-bye. I am off to Drumtochty."

SIR H. RISLEY'S CIRCULAR. SIR H. RISLEY's circular on Students' Politics was addressed direct only to the Chief Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma, but it was also forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, and the Punjab with a covering letter from the Home Secretary, in which after a preamble the following occurs: "The Governor-General-in-Council trust that the principles there laid down will commend themselves to his Excellency the Governor in Council" (in the United Provinces and the Punjab copies these last words read 'His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor') "and that he will endeavour to give effect to them in his administration of the Universities Act. Another copy was forwarded officially to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces "for information and guidance" and another to the Foreign Department with the usual formal covering letter from the Home Department. Hence the statement in telegraphing the original text that the circular had been addressed to Local Governments and Administrations. The above is to correct the misappehension which has arisen in some quarters that the circular is not applicable to the whole of India.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. W. R. Stewart to act as Agent at Broach Branch *vice* Mr. Geo. Clark proceeding on leave.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Colombo Maru* arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Persia*, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Peninsular* with the homeward Mails of the 4th May arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Marmora* with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

THE Anchor Line s.s. *Circassia* passed Perim on the 8th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th instant.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer *Mayo*, under the command of Lieut. C. W. Ramsay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, which port she left on the 30th April.

DURING the week ending 7th of May 17 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of this 1/2 chest was shipped to Zanzibar, and was purchased by the Farmer at Rajkot Civil Station, 15 by the Farmer at Ahmedabad and 1/2 each by the Farmer at Dhrole and Sayla. Seventeen chests were imported from Indore.

A CONTEMPORARY quotes the following Babuisms, the first perpetuated by an applicant for a post:—"As to my scholastic calibre, I was recently ejected from Calcutta University. I am now masticating." An Indian station-master, having been annoyed by a certain female milk hawker, addressed the following remonstrance to her employer: "Honoured Sir—I beg you will remove your handmaiden of milk as she is not good fellow, and we cannot stand her cheek."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 7 was 829, giving a death-rate of 52·60 per annum per thousand as against 129·46 the corresponding period of last year, and 80·61 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 80 died from fevers; 230, plague; 1, small-pox; 5, measles; 2, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 32, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 44, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 33; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 417; Hindu low caste, 91; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 34; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 2 and European 1. The total number of births was 329 as against 397 the corresponding period of last year, and 316 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 41·74.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *World* relates the following story of a practical joke:—"Practical jokes, we are informed, belong to that class of crimes which exclude their perpetrators from decent society. And yet they sometimes lead to the happiest of results—an engagement. A case is being told of two very popular people. He, going in a hurry to dress for dinner, made the painful discovery that his dress clothes had been carefully and skilfully sewn up at the four extremities. Then came the lady's turn. Her peaceful slumber was disturbed by water dripping on to her face. Distractedly, she moved the bed about from corner to corner but the annoying drip continued until she discovered the cause of the apparent leak—a large lump of ice on the top of the mosquito curtains. And this is the true tale of how one marriage, at any rate, was made in India—the reward of patient and cheerful endurance of affliction.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE COLONIAL VISITORS.

A Club for Shoppers.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 19.

Interest for the moment is entirely centred in the persons of our Colonial visitors, the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies, who are the present moment conferring at the Colonial Office.

The Hotel Cecil has practically been given over to the Colonial Ministers and their retinues, and private hostesses seconding the Nation as host are arranging dinners, at homes, and receptions galore for one or other of the distinguished guests at the Cecil.

General Botha,—such is the British admiration for a brave foe—is perhaps the popular hero, and the silvery haired Sir Wilfred Laurier whose looks so suggest the grand seigneur of old France runs him a close second. And there is Dr. "Jim" the particular prey of the hostess in search of lions. But Dr. James—alas that one should have to say it—is something of a misogynist and though the ladies may lionise him he has no great love for the ladies. Official parties may be honoured with his presence, for those are duty engagements, but Dr. Jim is giving the ordinary West End "crush" and "At Home" the widest of berths.

The ladies of the Colonial party are spending the busiest time of their lives. When not actually motoring—the Colonial Office has been generous in the matter of motor-cars—to a luncheon, or "At Home" or dinner party or ten o'clock reception, they are wiring refusals to hundreds of other invitations that they find it physically impossible to accept. Perhaps of all the ladies of this big family party Miss Botha is the one who looms most in the public eye. She is a pretty fresh looking girl, this daughter of the Boer Leader, with a Brussels education and just a trace of Dutch accent. Already she has charmed her way into certain of our more exclusive social circles.

A BRILLIANT BANQUET.

While every one is trying to outdo the other in the entertainment provided for Australian, Canadian, and South African celebrities, the palm for sheer magnificence must be given to the 1900 Club banquet last night which was the very biggest thing in the way of banquets ever given in London and that is saying a lot.

To begin with, it was held in the Albert Hall, the largest hall in the country. The guests numbered 1,600 and the cost of this banquet of banquets was a trifle over £4,000.

The hall was gloriously decorated with flowers, 16,000 cut roses alone were used together with a few miles of smilax and a small forest of palms. On the dinner itself time and thought as well as money had been lavished. The whole country had been ransacked for English-grown strawberries, which are still rather rare. Six hundred pounds were wanted and the price was four shillings a pound. Evenmore difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary quantity of asparagus the true Paris green. Twenty-five thousand sticks was the quantity served. For the *croute au pot* four thousand five hundred pounds of beef were boiled. Two hundred whole salmon and five hundred soles provided the fish course. Two thousand five hundred quails and fourteen hundred bottles of champagne were other little items.

An army of five hundred chefs and waiters prepared and served this Brobdignalian repast. The Albert Hall has no kitchen and the enterprising caterers fitted up three hundred feet of cooking ranges early yesterday morning. A great Union Jack, the particular pride of the 1900 club, served as a carpet, entirely covering the entire floor space of the Albert Hall. Among the guests, in addition to the Colonial visitors, was every member of the late Ministry.

As is not often the custom ladies were present at this historic feast, Miss Balfour among others assisting her brother the late Prime Minister in the pleasing duty of receiving the guests.

COLOURED LINGERIE FOR TROUSSEAUX.

—Once the season gets well under way our luxury-loving "smart set" developes quite an interesting little crop of sartorial fads. The latest of these is the trousseau of coloured lingerie. The grande dames of Society of course never give the seal of their approval to such bizarre fashions, but society as we know it to-day is a very complex entity and the one or two ultra fashionable shops who are showing the coloured lingerie are doubtless finding plenty of buyers. And indeed there is no good reason for the prejudice against coloured lingerie after all. Certainly the trousseau of shell pink Indian muslin, intended for the outfit of an Indian bride, which I saw one day this week was a very delectable affair. The muslin was as fine as a cob-web and each garment was lavishly trimmed with beautiful old Valenciennes, the gift of the intended bride's godmother. A special point of this trousseau was the embroidery a la Anglaise which decorated almost all the garments and which was carried out in washing silks of the same shade of shell pink as the muslin. The robes de nuit were, by the way, tied with big bows of Liberty ribbons. Not the least charming part of this most charming trousseau were the sachel cases of hand painted satin embroidered with sprigs of Malmaison carnations. And speaking of trousseaux, we are on the eve of a great revival of Maltese lace, which I am told is to be more and more used for trimming lingerie.

ANOTHER REVIVAL.

Fashions are so fascinating at this season of the year when everything seems fresh from the Mint of la mode that I am tempted to dwell on chiffons.

In a day of revivals one of the prettiest and most picturesque is the present return to the modes of the Eugenian era. The particular style of dress that the elegantes are now affecting is that associated with the Empress Eugenie in her palmiest days. There are the same gathered flounces which give such a marked crinoline effect, and the same quaint bands of ribbons.

Muslin is the material for these dainty frocks which will be worn both in the day time and in the evening, preferably by young girls. Pure white is the favourite colour, but pale shades of pink and blue and mauve and the new silver grey are all in the running. If the latter shade is chosen, the material may be silk gauze with the inevitable satin ribbons edging all the flounces.

The popularity of ribbons is also traceable to Eugenian influence. Ribbon trimmings are used in every description of garment; even the tailor-made shows ribbon embroidery, and for the coiffure they have quite taken the place of flowers.

BIG PRICES FOR GEMS.

Christies was thronged with fashionable ladies and lynx-eyed dealers of many nations this week, all intent on diamond buying. The jewels of the late Mrs. Lewis Hill were to come under the hammer and the fame of their splendour had gone far. Christies was surely never so full before, and King-street where the famous sale-rooms are situated was blocked with carriages and motor-cars. So great was the crowd outside that the entrance to Christies with its waiting queue looked more like the pit door say at the St. James' Theatre just opposite, where Mr. Sulro's new play is drawing vast crowds. The jewels realised a big figure, just on a hundred thousand pounds, and more than one lot brought sensational prices. The top price of the afternoon was the £16,700 bid for a single rope of pearls. The pearls numbered two hundred and twenty-nine and they were of the finest Orient, perfectly matched. From the first it was evident that there was going to be a keen struggle for this magnificent collection of pearls and one dealer startled the room with an opening bid of £10,000. Big though this was there were others who were prepared to go higher and, after a spirited contest in which one lady joined, the pearls were, as stated, knocked down for £16,700. Another necklace, pearl and brilliants, brought £12,000 and the beautiful brilliant tiara bought by the dead lady for her presentation at Court and only worn on that one occasion, was finally sold for £11,000. Mrs. Lewis Hill's collection of black pearls was particularly fine, and these brought big prices, notably £3,400 for a pair of ear-rings consisting of one white and one black Bouton pearl.

A CLUB FOR SHOPPERS.

What a wonderful thing is up-to-date shopping. Surely but surely the American influence in the shape of comfortable and even luxurious shopping is making its mark on our shops.

The new premises of one firm of standing will be a delightful surprise for womankind in general. The shop restaurant has of course established itself as an essential feature of the modern shop, but this particular firm has gone one better and provided its customers with a really luxurious club-house. Restaurants and tea rooms, writing rooms and reading rooms, rooms where letters may be dictated to a staff of typists, whole suites of dressing rooms, a smoking lounge for husbands to wait in while their wives are spending money in the show rooms below—in fact every adjunct of a first class ladies club is provided, the only difference being that this shopping club knows neither subscription list nor entrance fee.

The dressing rooms are part of a specially interesting scheme. In these days when everyone motors, many ladies motor up to Town each morning. The dress that was the perfection of good taste for a quiet morning's shopping is, however, quite unsuitable for the social engagements of the afternoon. Here they may slip into a smart afternoon toilette and hand the morning tailor-made to an attendant to be despatched home. Everything that can make for feminine comfort has been thought of, so much in fact that the chorus of admiration from ladies who have been permitted a private view of the new feminine rendezvous is almost becoming monotonous. Miss Marie Corelli was inspecting the new establishment when I was there the other day, and like everyone else she enthused over the many charms of the shopping club.

RELIEF FOR THE INCOME-TAX-PAYER.

The great middle classes are to-day rejoicing at the relief to be afforded them by Mr. Asquith's Budget.

The shilling income tax has long been an intolerable strain on the resources of the professional man, the lawyer, the doctor, and the man of letters and Mr. Asquith's proposal to reduce the tax on all earned incomes under £2,000 a year is generally welcomed. In future all such incomes will pay 9d. instead of 1sh. in the £, but the Budget also contains disconcerting news for the income tax-payer. It will now be compulsory to make a return to the Commissioners, and what is much worse in the light of the evasion now practised more or less by both saints and sinners alike, every employer who will be compelled to furnish a return of the actual salaries he pays! This is a sad blow, for hitherto the income tax has been the most consistently evaded tax imposed by the legislature. In fact, with a tax on income of one shilling in the pound, it has been rather a point of honour to people, scrupulously honest in other things, to dodge the Tax-Collector. Particularly is this so in the case of the married woman with a separate income.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the Hindu graduates criticism of the Indian University Education, you were pleased to treat us to a leader headed "Fallacies about Indian Higher Education"—and you remarked, "were the pupils all of one creed or one caste the thing (religious instruction) might be possible."

I may add that even then it would be impossible for Government to provide for religious instruction. It may permit it in the schools or encourage it in the schools of denominations responsible for the consciences of the people. The law punishes error and evil according to a code of Ethics for the welfare of the public. If Government were responsible for the consciences of the public, we would never have a seething mass of fallacies as the out-growth. Parents as your rightly state are reponsible, but so far as Education is concerned the University can and ought rightly to select works upon the pages of which are recorded the moulds of minds imbued with the fear of God directly or indirectly, and as far as possible bearing on the subject taught; a selection of professors might be made who are clean, clean in the sense at least that they teach and lecture after the manner naturally conducive to inspire the mind to open out and take a comprehensive view of things—comprehensive of Government and its sacred rulings—comprehensive of the Great Governor of things ruling all. To lead students, however, to the verge of conclusions dangerously based on liberty of thought by which the scholar would strike out on and grasp in principles confined to an exaggerated measure of the knowledge of the professor himself as distinguished from respect to him, and consequently to a following out of his thoughts, even when he is not bound to—is an ugly misleading. That education is imparted by the schools and Universities carries with it a certain amount of religious instruction goes without saying. Brahmins were not so much Brahmins or pundits for their religious bearing of yore as for being men imbued with the principles of education, and, therefore, selected to be capable authorities in religious instruction also; for it was argued that their educated minds naturally suggested "philosophia" in the literal sense of that term; which science borders on that of the Great unknown and its sublimities.

Ministers of Religion hen ce are supposed to be men well educated, for the reason of the grand end they are to lead on to, and be able to inspire confidence in their ability for such a responsible charge. Divorcing Education *per se* from Religious Instruction gives rise to vanity of vanities and hurls the mind to endless inanities and to the fallacies that you allude to, Sir, so ably in your leader.

It is when the Brahman fell away from Education or lost the reputation of it, that the religious cause came into contempt and subsequently formed a separate theme.

The more educated men are born of the Universities, the less there is for Government to treat on this point.

Parents and guardians are bound to see their children trained religiously before ever they enter them upon a higher course of studies. That is, that the prayers and tenets learned, will be asserted as Education goes on, and is imparted by professors at the Universities who are not supposed to be bent on mischief, e. g. ridiculing the consciences of their proteges. The course of studies at Universities is regulated by savants, who, as far as circumstances permit, adapt the same to the needs of the stamen of the country. One fact may be worthy of consideration that those who fell slightly in one subject should be allowed to re-appear only in that one subject and thus be encouraged to enter upon a University career betimes. Bright talents would not lose courage, as it is a pecularity with them to say "die" when their first efforts have been frustrated by a failure; and they will never put forth that pristine energy at subsequent trials. The Madras University in this respect needs telling. It is a bit too tight-laced, as it were jealous of affording an entrance into its coveted postals.

There have been lads of fortune in the ranks of the nobility belonging to the soil destined to rule and to be numbered amongst the rulers, thrown out with the crowd just for a slight miss and thus debarred from entering upon a higher course of European learning. The result proves fatal. They are done with the matriculation in disgust, done with English and English books, because they have not had the chance of a real taste of the cap of knowledge which is in the Universities, and they revert to their Vernacular and its poetries and earpleasing expressions, its childish surroundings and the surroundings of narrowness, that are the concommitant evils of oriental place life; and with this equipment, they are one day by the law of inheritance to sit over countries, govern peoples, and dispose of solemn interests—alas with what results can easily be opined:—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATIONIST.

CROWDING AT THE BORI BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On entering the Victoria Terminus our eyes are not unfrequently arrested by the crowds of passengers with their disorderly baggage—waiting there to proceed by one of the mails or passenger trains. A suggestion for providing for a suitable and more detached waiting room for these was very wisely advanced some time ago for the consideration of the railway authorities. During the investigation of plague it was strongly asserted that the plague germs were imported from Arabia and transferred to and from different towns through the passengers and their luggage. To see the thick crowd and to breathe the dusk air on the station anyone may be recommended to step in for a minute about the time of any of the five mails or a dozen passenger trains, or more particularly on Friday about the time of the overland mail. The difficulties of the delayed local passengers as they dash through these under such circumstances may well be imagined. Picturesque indeed is the whole sight, and the subbub and the dashing and the crowding, unusual as they are, do certainly convey the awful and sublime idea of a big town to a villager: still, unpleasant are the collisions, insufficient the accommodation and insanitary the arrangement. Will "Beautiful Bombay," next to London in the British Empire, show nought neat, nought well arranged, nought attractive on India's or probably the world's best-built station! Extensive as the building is, expensive as it has been one grievously finds himself amidst disorderly crowds, unseemly heaps of baggages that block the way and the almost giddifying atmosphere. Descency, sanitation and convenience alike call for a speedy reform the way to which the sagacity of the Railway authorities will surely see. To use the first platform for this purpose with a communicating way with the third is the humble suggestion of—Yours, etc.,

A.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Government Deport Agitators.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

In reply to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley said that he had received from the Viceroy a Despatch stating that, in view of the situation in the Punjab, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, one of the ablest and most experienced of Lieutenant-Governors, had formally applied for the arrest and deportation to another province of two of the most prominent agitators.

The Government of India had unanimously agreed that such action was necessary, and warrants had been issued accordingly.

PUNJAB REVOLUTIONARIES.

Arrest and Deportation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, MAY 9.

In pursuance of special sanction accorded by the Secretary of State (*vide* to-day's Reuter's telegram) the Punjab Government this afternoon arrested in Lahore for immediate deportation, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Punjab Chief Court, the arch-organiser and prime inspirer of all the seditious movements throughout the Punjab. The arrest was made under dramatic circumstances and has produced indescribable excitement.

The other principal conspirator of revolution who has been Lajpat Rai's indefatigable lieutenant and the chief oratorical firebrand, is still at large and has plunged into concealment to evade the warrant.

Lajpat Rai has already been removed by train from Lahore. It is believed he goes to the Andamans but there is no official information regarding his destination.

OPINION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Commenting on Sir Denzil Ibbetson's suggestion to deport agitators, the *Empire* this evening says:—"It would be premature to criticize Sir Denzil Ibbetson's policy either favourably or adversely. All that can be said about it is that it is a new and startling departure from precedent; that on the face of it, it aims at securing a return to tranquillity with a minimum of interference with the liberty of British subjects, and that it must, and will, be judged entirely by its results."

INFLAMMATORY BENGALI CIRCULAR.

Incitement against Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

An inflammatory Bengali Circular directed against Mahomedans, and containing illustrations of the multilated Durga idol is being widely circulated in Cawnpore where the Hindus predominate in the proportion of 3 to 1.

The Circular, an *Englishman* correspondent says, is being circulated by Brahmins, Sadhus and Hindus of all sorts. The translation runs somewhat as follows:—

Look! What do you see? All gone. See above: the picture of our mother God with broken hands and head cut off! Who has done this? Who has broken our mother God? No more Hindu religion! We, Hindoos, are innocent. Are we so weak? Are we not 20 millions? We have 40 million hands. Then, why have 6 million Mahomedans insulted, broken and cut off the hands and head of our mother God!. Shame! Several gods in several temples have been destroyed. Let us become blind before telling this twice. Mahomedans have even urinated upon our mother! Shame to us also is gone. No more holy pilgrimage place at Chundernath. Is not religion more valuable than life?"

THE COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

Refusal of Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

In the Comilla shooting case, application for bail was refused.

RAWALPINDI RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Babu Chaudhuri, Barrister, has been engaged in the case of Lala Hans Raj in connection with the Rawalpindi riots.

AGRA MAHOMEDAN PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Agra was held at Haji Mohamad Ismail Khan's house on the 7th instant, says the Agra correspondent of the *Pioneer*, when it was unanimously resolved that—"We the Mussalmans of Agra are very sorry to learn of disturbances that have recently occurred at Lahore, to express sympathy with the Editor of the *Punjabee*, and we thoroughly disapprove of the disgraceful conduct of some of the residents of Rawalpindi on the 2nd of the current month.

"We therefore deem it incumbent upon us to express our sentiments of dislike to these breakers of the public peace, and at the same time to give voice to our deep-rooted trust in the Justice of Government."

ARMITSAR ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMIA PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9.

Mr. Muhammad Ghulam Sadiq, Honorary Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islamia in Amritsar, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

Sir,—In consequence of the boisterous behaviour of the mob at Lahore and Pindi, and in view of the contagion having, to some extent, spread to this place, the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar, held a special meeting on 5th instant and passed the following resolution:—

1. That this Anjuman is extremely sorry to learn that disturbances have been created by mobs at different places, and has heard with the utmost displeasure and anxiety that some of the citizens of Amritsar have also committed foolish acts here. The Anjuman desires to record its strongest disapproval of such conduct on the part of some of the people of the city and expresses its displeasure at this rowdyism.

2. That a public notice, approved by the Anjuman, be published and distributed in the city, warning the citizens, in general, of the bad consequences of such acts, and that the Mahomedan community be specially impressed with the gravity of the situation and advised to refrain from joining and attending meetings where such unconstitutional speeches are delivered, as they have hitherto done.

THE RIOT AT DEWANGANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The riot at Dewangang on Sunday is solely attributable to dacoits composed of badmashes of both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. They swooped down on the village armed with ramdahs and lathies and pillaged and fired shops. It seems that Hindus and Mahomedans were attacked indiscriminately and two Mahomedans were killed with dahs. A number of shops were pillaged and reduced to ashes.

By coincidence Mr. Clarke, the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, rode into the town at nightfall. He describes it as in a state of anarchy. There were no police and he despatched information to Jamalpur. Mr. Clarke went out alone without staying to take food, and succeeded in restoring order by daylight. The authorities consider that a band numbering two thousand dacoits moved off on the neighbouring villages looting and burning scattered huts, and then made for Ismailgunj. Mr. Clark kept in touch and communicated with Mr. Garlic, Magistrate of Mymensingh, who despatched Goorkhas who reached the place half an hour before the dacoits fled. Tairty-seven dacoits have been arrested up to the present.

For the Dewanganj outrage, Military police have been drafted into the district from Dacca and Mymensingh. Riots created by dacoits are reported from several quarters, including the Steamer Station below Juggernathgunge. Dacoits attacked Tarakanda, a village ten miles from Mymensingh. Last night there were no fatalities so far as is known. A report has just been received here that dacoits are within four miles of Mymensingh. The police are awaiting definite information before proceeding against them. The Nawab of Dacca has been interviewed. He said he feared an outbreak unless the present state of affairs took a quick change for the better. "I don't," he exclaimed, "mean anything of the nature of a mutiny, but the Hindus and Mahomedans will fight. There is no fear, so far as I can tell, of a disturbance in Dacca, but it is in Mymensingh where there is danger. I mean particularly on Rungpur and Tipperah sides and Barisal."

ALLEGED BEATING TO DEATH OF A SYCE.

Seven Gariwalas Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Seven gariwallas have been arrested for the murder of the young syce who was brutally beaten to death on Wednesday.

A LAHORE MAHOMEDAN CITIZEN'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9.

A Mahomedan citizen of Lahore writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Sir, I assure you that the whole Mussalman community (with the exception of two or three persons who are in the hands of Hindu agitators for certain reasons and who are hated by their own community) is ready and prepared to help the authorities to respect the King's Peace."

THE "TRIBUNE" DEFAMATION CASE.

Subsidiary Appeal in the *Tribune* defamation case was due to be heard in the Lahore Divisional Court to-day, but at the last moment, the 16th instant was provisionally fixed as the date, to suit convenience of counsel.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who was to have left Lahore on Wednesday evening, has postponed his departure for a few days, but heads of departments of the Local Government have proceeded to Simla as previously arranged.

BOYCOTT OF MR. W. GARTH.

Movement by Hindu Attorneys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

In consequence of a speech delivered by Mr. W. Garth, Barrister, at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association on Monday, in which he laid all the blame of the rioting in Eastern Bengal on Hindus, the Hindu Attorneys have decided to hold a meeting on Saturday to consider whether any combined action, as was taken in the case of Mr. Branson, Barrister, when he made a speech against the Ilbert Bill, many years ago, should be taken against Mr. Garth. In the case of Mr. Branson he was boycotted by the Hindu Attorneys and lost all his practice with them.

MR. GARTH'S SPEECH.

The following is a summary of Mr. Garth's speech:—The one subject of interest, politically, at present, was the subject of unrest in Eastern Bengal, which was extending to other parts. No one could have any doubt that the present state of things was intolerable. Those who had not a considerable knowledge of the subject on the spot could not have the slightest idea what the state of things in Eastern Bengal at present was. The greater number of people in Calcutta who read the articles in the Bengali Press could have no idea about the real state of things, but were led to believe that things were exactly the opposite of what they really were. They could see it any day in the Bengali Press that the local executive officers were accused of endeavouring to foment disturbances between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. A more wicked charge could hardly be imagined, and he was absolutely satisfied for one that the charge had absolutely no foundation. They were told, moreover, that it was the Mahomedans who were beginning all these riots, that it was they who were anxious to oppress the Hindus, that it was to them that the whole of the disturbance was due, and that it was the Mahomedans who ought to be restrained by Government. These statements were absolutely untrue.

The Mahomedans had been most patient and most loyal; they certainly had been goaded absolutely to madness by the attacks of the Hindus. What had been the policy of the Hindus? In the first place, to get rid of the partition of Bengal by trying to persuade the Mahomedans that the partition was wrong. They thought that it by legal means they could get the Mahomedans to join them, the Government might possibly change their policy. In that the Hindus entirely failed. The Mahomedans declined absolutely to follow this lead. What was the result? Intimidation was then tried of all possible kinds. Interference with their trade was one form. He had the greatest possible sympathy with the Swadeshi movement proper, but was the Swadeshi movement proper all that was doing in Eastern Bengal? The unhappy traders in English goods who came to these "hats" were told not to sell their things and if they ventured to protest, their things were thrown in the mud and they were assaulted. The result of that must be obvious. It was only a question of time. The Mahomedans had been asked by the Executive—and they had loyally responded to the demand—not to cause any disturbance as the time would come when things would be put to rights. Now that the Mahomedans found that Hindus were forming themselves into bands of national volunteers, learning *lathi* play and swordstick play, was it unlikely that the Mahomedans should say to their leaders "What is this?" In a newspaper last week a well-known writer said the situation was no doubt grave, but the answer to it was perfectly plain. That writer said that if the Executive officers found they could not put down unrest they should be removed. This was the opportunity for Mr. Hare. As Mr. Hare could not deal with the situation he was not fit for his place. He thought that both these remarks were entirely and wholly beside the real mark. They had had a strong man who could deal and was dealing strongly and firmly with a much more serious state of things last year, but at the bidding of these agitators he was allowed to go. What did the Executive officers think now? What could they think? Were they to be supported or were they also to be told to go? The real crux of the matter was, were they to have the policy of the Government of India declared or not? They were waiting to hear from Simla what the policy was to be. Until they had the policy from Simla the Executive officers could not take it on themselves to deal with these matters as they should be dealt with.

DEMAND FOR A POLICY.

If the outbreaks in Eastern Bengal had not been sufficient to call for a declaration of the policy of Government the outbreak in Rawalpindi was certainly considered sufficient, for within three days of that outbreak paragraphs had appeared in the newspapers that the Government of India were going to state their policy. It was not merely the interests of the Mahomedans that were at stake. There were very much more serious matters at stake if this unrest was allowed to go on. If these seditious meetings and the seditious matter in the Bengali Press were dealt with firmly there was no danger at all. The danger was letting things go on. If they faced it now there would be no danger whatever. They should keep a watchful eye upon events. It must be thoroughly understood that these matters were to be dealt with firmly and that the Government were in earnest. There did not seem to be any attempt on the part of the Press here to put before the public the other side of the question. In the English newspapers they had had one or two letters which showed that some interest was taken. But the English Press had not taken sufficient pains to find out what was going on and to inform the public what the real state of affairs was. One great want was that there should be absolutely independent opinions in the newspapers, and that those on the staffs of the newspapers should go down for themselves and see what was taking place in these districts. They would find plenty to tell their readers and if they told truly what was happening the public would see how much they could depend on the misrepresentations in the Bengali Press. The one thing wanted was an announcement for Simla that all these things would be put to an end to that the Government had a policy and were determined to put an end to all act of lawlessness and anything which might lead to unrest. It could all be put an end to if Government chose to be strong.

S. S. "STAFFORDSHIRE" RIOT CASE.

Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 8.

The rioting case on the Bibby liner *Staffordshire* has concluded. The District Magistrate passed the following order:—

"From the evidence it appears that the first accused Mahomed Hussain (fireman serang) went to report to his Officers before the fight began and that the second accused (Jamal Mohamed) tried to stop the row. This being so there is no *prima facie* case made out against him, and they are both discharged. The accused No. 3 to 11 were then charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly of which the common object was to assault certain khalasis in prosecution of which causing hurt and grievous hurt whereof the offence of causing hurt were committed. The other accused, all pleaded not guilty and the Advocate for the defence declining to recall any prosecution witnesses, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment."

JUTE CULTIVATION IN MYSORE.

Expert Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 9.

On a reference made by the Mysore Government, experts express the opinion that there is little prospect for jute culvation in the State.

The Revenue Commissioner, however, advocates efforts to make some of the substitutes for jute popular among Mysore riots.

Government approve of this with special reference to Bimlipatam hemp and Sunn hemp, and particularly the latter.

Information about these will be disseminated among the riots.

THE GAEKWAR AT COONOOR.

En Route to Ootacamund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 9.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee of Baroda with a large number of followers arrived here this evening from Kolar. Though the arrival was private the station platform was gaily decorated. One characteristic feature was that there was no *purdah* arrangement. The first to step out from the train was the Maharajah; then followed the Maharanee. They drove by two motor cars that awaited them outside the platform. After tea the distinguished visitors proceeded to Ooty.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Mr. J. Patch, Examiner of Accounts, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, *vice* Mr. W. F. Barrow proceeding on privilege leave.

Rai K. C. Banerjee Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

PLAGUE IN PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar correspondent says that advices from Jellalabad state that several deaths have occurred in that City which are believed to have been due to plague.

Several cases have occurred at Jamrud and at Ghari Moula Dad, a village close to Jamrud.

Deaths from plague have also been known to have taken place in several villages in independent territory.

In addition to the regular caravans passing between Kabul and Peshawar a large number of Afghans are at this time of year returning to Kabul in order to avoid the hot weather in India, and it appears highly probable that the plague is being carried by them into Afghanistan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant O'Callaghan, Royal Irish Regiment with the Egyptian Army.

Captain R. W. C. Blair, 123rd Rifles and Lieutenant A. D. Reid, 52nd Sikhs, have been transferred to the temporary Half Pay List, from the 29th of April and 26th of April, respectively.

Major T. B. Hawks, 80th Infantry, is appointed Commandant of the 75th Infantry vice Colonel O'Donoghue who vacates on the 3rd of June next.

On vacating the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Western Command, Captain Short is posted to the 84th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Captain A. S. Evans, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 17th June, 1907.

Government have sanctioned the grant to Civilian subordinates and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Military Department in India, of the second class, sea passages when they proceed to or return from Colonial stations.

The increase in the Indian Army escorts of Sowars with the various British Consular officers in Persia, reported in the Home papers of the last Mail, amounts only to the addition of one or two Orderlies apiece for ceremonial purposes. It does not involve any change in the relative strength of the Guards with which the representatives of each of the European Powers in Persia have long been furnished by their respective Governments to keep up the dignity of their positions and protect their persons in a country where the ordinary organisations for preserving law and order are weak.

On the arrival of the P. and O. s.s. *Delta* at Penang His Excellency Sir Mathew Nathan and his A.-D.-C., Captain Coleman, appeared on deck *en grande tenue* to go ashore. As there was no launch to go ashore by sampans had to be used. Sir Mathew stepped in and just behind him the gallant Captain. Either their weight was too much or the A.-D.-C. stepped suddenly on the sampans gunwale for the little craft turned turtle, throwing His Excellency and the A.-D.-C. into the water. Fortunately, both could swim well but the current was so strong that they could not reach the gangway so both turned swam to the overturned sampan going along with the current. A lascar went over the side to the rescue, righted the boat and hauled in first the Governor and then the A. D. C. and they returned to the *Delta*, sadder and wetter men.

WRECK OF A FRENCH LINER.

Many Victims of Panic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

The French Liner *Poitou* has been wrecked off Uruguay. The passengers became panic-stricken and jumped overboard and many were drowned.

It is stated that the vessel carried two hundred passengers.

LONDON, MAY 9.

One hundred have perished in the *Poitou*.

A heavy sea prevents access to the wreck to which many are clinging.

LATER.

Late advices state that all persons have been saved from the *Poitou*, except thirteen.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Government Grant.

NAVAL STATION REVIVED.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Government gives a free grant of £150,000 to Jamaica, and lends £800,000 mainly for rebuilding purposes.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, said that, in view of recent events, H. M. S. *Scylla*, besides the *Indefatigable*, would be stationed in the West Indies.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

British Alliance Rendered Unassailable.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, in a leading article, says that the maintenance of the *status quo* in China and the French Eastern Possessions accords with the wishes of Germany who cannot complain if France proposes also to compete more keenly with Germany for the trade with Japan.

The *Times* says that agreements between Japan and Russia, and Japan and France, will uphold the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a manner which renders it unassailable within any number of years to come.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Sir J. Mackay's Speech.

PREMIER BANQUETED BY THE KING.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. Harmood Banner, said that Sir James Mackay had made statements in the Colonial Conference on his own authority, but that they do not seem to have been shaken. Both he (Mr. Morley) and other Members of the Government entirely concur with his inferences.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Imperial Conference discussed Naval Defence.

Lord Tweedmouth promised to help the Colonies to carry out defence on these lines, and to submit their schemes to the Admiralty and to Parliament.

LONDON, MAY 9.

King Edward gave a banquet to the Colonial Premiers at Buckingham Palace.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

Woolwich Arsenal.

LONDON, MAY, 9.

Woolwich was *en fete* on the occasion of Prince Fushimi's visit to the Arsenal.

Prince Arthur of Connaught gave a dinner to Prince Fushimi at the Ritz Hotel last evening.

STRIKE ON THE RAND.

Protest against Extra Work.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A serious strike of white skilled labourers has broken out on the Rand.

The men protest against the imposition of extra work.

Hitherto one thousand have come out.

JAPAN AND THE U. S.

Negotiations Proceeding.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent wires that Japan is negotiating with the United States an agreement for the settlement of mutual questions in the Far East and the Pacific.

LORD CROMER'S RETURN.

Official Reception in London.

CHANGES IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MAY, 9

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, Sir Edward Grey and other Ministers meet Lord Cromer at Charing Cross Station whence he drives straight to Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Ronald Graham succeeds Mr. M. De C. Findlay at Cairo. The latter has been appointed Minister to Dresden.

THE ETNA VOLCANO.

Eruption of Flames and Smoke.

LONDON, MAY, 9

Flames and immense columns of smoke are issuing from Mount Etna.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE BERMUDAS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

General Josceline Wodehouse has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

HOME RACING.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Result of the Race.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY, 8.

The following is the result of the Chester Cup:—

1. Querido 9 to 4 against.
2. Bibiani 12 to 1 against.
3. Torpoint 4 to 1 against.

Also ran:—

Bridge of Canny.
Feather Bed.
Wild Aster.
Catnap.
Devereux.
Fairburr.
Spate.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE HANDICAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

Race run 11th May—Distance 1¼ miles.

The following are the Starters:—

Vilocity.
Polar Star.
Malus.
Dalkeith.
Athi.
Gingal.
Fugleman.
Meadow Rue.

Polymelus has been scratched for this event.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The matches which had been fixed between the M. C. C. and Ground *vs.* Kent, and Surrey *vs.* Essex have both been abandoned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Vincent Fosbery is dead.

[Colonel Fosbery joined the Bengal Army, 1852; was attached by Sir Hugh Rose, then Commanding-in-Chief, to the Umbeyla Expedition, 1863, where he commanded the marksmen of the force, and was present at every action of importance fought during the campaign; he introduced the explosive bullet as a means of ascertaining the ranges in war for the infantry and mountain train guns; he volunteered for the forlorn hope to recover the Crag Picket which had fallen into the enemy's hands, and retook the post after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy, in which over sixty of them were killed (V.C., Brevet of Major); retired from the service 1877, and had since devoted much attention to the the various forms of machine gun, which he was the first to bring to the notice of the British Government. Amongst other things he invented the "Paradox" gun, which has revolutionised sporting weapons, and the automatic revolver which bears his namr.]

FIRE IN SECUNDERABAD.

James' Street Railway Station Gutted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 9.

James' Street Station, Secunderabad, on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was totally destroyed by fire this morning, shortly after the 12-30 p.m. train from Hyderabad had crossed over the Railway bridge which spans James Street. All the tickets and the cash chest were burned. The station was situated at the bottom of an embankment and its galvanised roof of iron was covered with thatch on account of the heat. The cause of the fire is said to be due to a spark from the engine falling on the thatch. The fire is still raging.

The amount of damage is unknown at present.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Municipal Demand for Legislation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 8.

The Local Government have sent a reply to the Rangoon Municipality on the Committee's representation last March for providing better legislation for enforcing vaccination. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed himself in full sympathy with the Committee in their desire to protect more effectively the inhabitants of Rangoon by means of vaccination, and has intimated that a Draft Bill to amend the present law has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India; and that the Committee's representation will receive full and careful consideration in connection with any legislation that may be undertaken.

As to the proposal to supply lymph to private vaccinators, the Lieutenant Governor was not in accord with the Committee's suggestion.

THE MOULMEIN CYCLONE.

Cargo Boat Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 8.

A cargo boat with two boilers which left Rangoon on Thursday for Moulmein, a distance of two days' journey, has not been heard of since, and, it is announced, has gone down with all hands in the cyclone.

VOLUNTEER TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

Win for the U. P. Light Horse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9.

The Cawnpore Squadron of the United Provinces Light Horse have won the Volunteer Cavalry Tent-pegging Tournament for 1907. The competition was won in the last two years by the Punjab Light Horse who are second this year. The Cawnpore Squadron of the United Provinces Light Horse are to be congratulated on having imitated this year the achievment of the Punjab Light Horse last year, by winning both the Challenge Cup for Tent-pegging and the Newcommon Challenge trophy for the best man-at-arms, the two big events for the Volunteer Cavalry in India.

THE Superintendent of the Dharwar Reefs Company, Limited, writes under date the 5th May:—"During April we crushed 1,120 tons of quartz which produced 473ozs. of gold. The average value of the tailings was 5dwts. 2grs. per ton. The treatment of the tailings by the cyanide process is not yet a success, and the return in consequence has not been completed.

AN IMPORTANT EXPLORATION.

The Ancient Assam-China Road.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN ROUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The *Pioneer* says that a piece of exploration which would involve the crossing of the fringe of the nominally Tibetan territory, holds promise of really important consequences if the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State can be turned to the serious consideration of the question. It is the re-opening of an ancient and entirely disused and almost forgotton road from the extreme north-eastern corner of Assam, by way of Rima, into the rich province of Szechuan, a goal for which the railways to Yunnan by the French and British are really making. It is not the trade of Yunnan but the tapping of the trade route through Yunnan into the rich province beyond, that has prompted the construction of railway lines as yet unfinished from Tongking, and from Burma. But all this time we have had an infinitely shorter route from Assam, with its railway to the seaport and its well organised river steamer service, through a back door opening direct ipto China.

Traders were wont to use this route in ancient days. Armies and vast transport have passed down it into India and nothing stands in the way of its re-opening but barriers of diplomacy,—Chinese and British: not Indian, also, we hope—the feeble opposition of some naked savages and physical difficulties of a kind easily to be overcome. The present seems a favourable time for the Goverment of India to take up this matter and secure a favourable settlement. It is known that China is pressing for our consent to raise the duty on India's opium; and pledged as he is to co-operate with China in every possible way in efforts to curtail opium traffic, the Secretary of State for India may probably consent. Then why not bargain for some *quid pro quo* in the shape of Chinese sanction—if not co-operation—to the opening of the trade route between Assam and Szechuan? There is no ground for anticipating much opposition in Pekin to reasonable agreement, if nothing but consent is required, and that is really all we want. We can open the route without asking anything but consent from China.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL APPELLATE BENCH.

Mr. Jackson Withdraws.

LIVELY HALF-HOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Yesterday, before Justices Stephen and Coxe, sitting as a Criminal Appellate Bench, Mr. Jackson, Barrister, applied for admission of an appeal on behalf of one Govinder Kumar who was tried with the aid of two Assessors, both of whom were of opinion that he was not guilty of the offence with which he had been charged, the learned Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the Assessors, having convicted and sentenced the accused.

After reading the Court's Judgment, Mr. Jackson proceeded to lay evidence before the Court.

Justice Stephen remarked that he was not prepared to admit that the accused's Counsel or Pleader had any right to place the whole of the evidence before the Court at the time of the hearing of the application for admission of appeal. If ever evidence was allowed to be gone into, it was allowed only as a matter of favour.

Mr. Jackson—There is no favour in Criminal trials. I claim my right. During my 40 years' experience, I have never seen an appeal in a case, where both the Assessors differed from the Judge, which was dismissed without evidence being gone into. I appeal to the experience of everyone present here, and to every Barrister in this Court.

Justice Stephen—I don't think that is so.

Jackson—When I say that during the whole of my 40 years experience this has been the invariable practice of the Court, I think it is contemptuous on your Lordship's part to say that this is not so. I withdraw from the case.

Justice Stephen then put some question to Mr. Jackson with regard to a few points in the Judgment, but Mr. Jackson remarked that he had withdrawn from the case and left the Court.

Their Lordships then inquired who was the Junior appearing with Mr. Jackson, when Ganesh Dass Singh stood up and answered the questions put by their Lordships who ultimately admitted the appeal.

CALCUTTA WEATHER.

Horses Victims of Heat Apoplexy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The temperature in Calcutta is rising and quite a number of horses has been down with heat apoplexy. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, it was 83·5°, a degree higher than the day before.

THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.

The Governor's Congratulations.

Below we give the text of telegrams to and from the Nawab of Sachin in connection with his installation on the *Gadi*, and His Excellency's congratulations on the occasion:—

Telegram, dated 4th May, 1907.

From Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.

To the Nawab of Sachin, Sachin.

I congratulate you heartily on your installation to-day. Am confident you will administer your State wisely and justly, and trust your rule will be long and prosperous.

Telegram, dated 4th May 1907.

From the Nawab of Sachin, Sachin.

To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.

While expressing my deep sense of gratitude on this most auspicious occasion in my life to Your Excellency I respectfully acknowledge the kindness and considerations shown me and my State during my long minority by His Majesty's Government whose parental care and kindness have reared me from childhood to manhood and enabled me to finish a liberal education and to add much to my experience and knowledge of the world—two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps. I earnestly hope to earn the esteem of my Sovereign and his government in India by my undying loyalty to his person and State and following the noble example set me by my forefathers who were ever devoted to the British Raj. I trust God the Almighty will give me strength to do my duty to my State and to my people. I thank Your Excellency for the kindness you have shown me and in conclusion again express my loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Government.

Telegram, dated 7th May.

From Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Sachin, A.D.C., Sachin,

To His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.

I gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's kind wire of congratulation on my accession to Sachin Gadi. I feel highly honoured at this mark of your excellency's kindness. I trust that I may fulfil your Excellency's expectations and be a credit to those who have watched over and trained me during my long minority. I cannot sufficiently thank your Excellency for the kindness you have shown me and the honour conferred by my recent appointment as A. D. C. In conclusion I beg to place my services at your Excellency's disposal and if required your Excellency will not find me wanting.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE MEDIATOR,

BY

J. J. BELL

(*Author of "Wee Macgreegor," etc.*)

Mr. Peter M'Whinnie the Fairport plumber, lean, on the sea-wall and gazed moodily at the gas buoy that winked so faithfully and pleasantly off the rocky point. It was growing dusk on an evening in early spring, and the air was mild and sweet, suggesting the most peaceful and hopeful meditations

Yet Mr. M'Whinnie groaned—a groan to be associated with mental rather than physical suffering. Business! No. By strict attention to his work combined with careful living, the master-plumber had reached middle age a prosperous tradesman with even more in the bank than the most reckless of the Fairport gossips had ever guessed. A bachelor still, he was therefore free from family troubles; a hard man, he was not given to feeling in spirit the woes of others.

He groaned again; and turned with a start as someone came round the sharp bend of the road. Then he resumed his glowering at the buoy.

The new-comer approached rapidly, whistling. The plumber recognised the whistle as that of John Watson. He hoped John would not stop.

But John came to a sudden halt, with a cheerful "fine evenin." He had also arrived at middle-age but could scarcely be described as a prosperous tradesman. He was, however, as unusually lucky jack-of-all-trades, with a never-failing fund of good humour.

"Love's young dream, I suppose, Peter," he lightly remarked, resting his arms on the wall.

Mr. M'Whinnie scowled, and made no response.

"The happy day's drawin' very near, Peter," John continued pleasantly. "Is Mistress Matheson keepin' weel? I presume ye're on yer road to her hoose noo lucky man!"

Mr. M'Whinnie emitted a hoarse choking sound. "Lucky man be d—d!;" he spluttered crossly.

His companion regarded him in mild wonder

The twain were not friends in the full meaning of the word, but they had always been on fairly good terms with each other. Perhaps that happy state of affairs was due to the fact that they had never done business or wrought together. The plumber had a way of quarrelling with those who served him.

"Naethin' wrang, I hope," ventured the Jack-of-all-trades. He straitened himself, as if to depart.

"Everything's wrang!" muttered the plumber. It had occurred to him quite suddenly the John Watson might be the very man to help him. At any rate, just then, he could think of no other, and the help or advice of a second party was urgently required. "I'm in sair, sair trouble."

John gave a gasp. "Ye diuna mean to tell me that Mistress Matheon has—" he began.

"See here, John Watson," Mr. M'Whinnie interrupted, "what I'm gaun to say is secret atween the twa o' us. Eh! I can depend on that?"

John nodded. "Ye can depend on that," he said.

"Aweel, atween the twa o' us, I—I canna face this mairriage. I tell ye I canna face it! She—she's over extravagant. I didna ken that afore, or I wud never ha'e axkit her. But noo I see that this mairriage wud be ma ruination. I—I'm no' as weel aff as folk thinks. I've may be saved a bittie, but I canna thole the thocht o' a wumman flingin' it awa'. An' I see noo that that's jist what she wud dae. I've nathin' to say agin Mary Matheson, though she is a weeda, an' therefore ower clever a match for a simple chap like me; but—but—oh, man, I canna face it! D'ye see?"

"Ay, I see," said John slowly. "But ye're awfu' late in the day to come to sic a fearsome conclusion. Hoo dae ye intent to explain the thing to her?" he asked somewhat sharply.

Mr. M'Whinnie groaned. "I was thinkin," he said, stumblingly, "that you wud may be explain to her."

"Me! Are ye daft, Peter?" The question was shouted.

"Whisht, man, whisht!" whispered the plumber hoarsely. "For a conseederation, of course," he added, forcing a wan smile.

"Ye've been oot o' a job for the last fortnicht, ha'e ye no', John? Noo, suppose I was to offer three fower—weel, say five pound—to settle the affair for me."

"Hoots, man! She wudna look at five pound," cried John, not without indignation.

"Ah, but the five pound wud be for yersel', D'ye see?" Once more the plumber smiled, this time with cunning.

"That'll dae! I'm no' wantin' yer five pound. Ye better gang to a lawyer. I can gie ye the name o' the man that I had when I got knockit doon by the skoosh caur in Glesca."

"Oh, man, man," moaned the plumber. "I diuna want a lawyer! We maun keep the thing private an' secret. I diuna want to be disgraced an' the laughin' stock o' Fairport."

"But if she gangs to a lawyer! Mind, Peter M. Whinnie, ye're treatin' her badly. Ye fix the mairriage for next month, an' then ye—"

Mr. M'Whinnie laid a trambling hand on the other's shoulder. "See here," he said appealingly, "ye've promised no' to betray me. Wud it no' be kinder for you to see her an' tell her nor for me to employ a lawyer? I suppose I'll need to pey her something; but you wud mak' the vera best bargain ye could for me; an' then ye wud get the five pound, John, ye wud get the five pound! Eh?"

John shook off the trembling hand, and drew back a little.

"Gang an' see her yersel'," he said shortly.

"What ails ye that ye canna be honest wi' her?"

Again the plumber clutched his arm. "Na, na!" he almost wailed. "I wud shinner jump into the see! I would shinner loup the wa' an' be dashed to pieces on the rocks below! Ye're an auld acquaintance o' Mistress Matheson's, John. It would be a rale kindness to her as weel as to me. Come, John, say ye'll dae it. Tell her that I've discovered that I'm afflictit wi' a fatal an' severe disease that micht cut me aff at only blessed meenute."

"Ha'e ye a doctor's certeeficate?" enquired John, with an unkind laugh.

"Weel—oh, tell her anything, but jist arrange it the best ye can. I couldna face it, I couldna face it! I'll tak' to ma bed this nicht an' keep it till ye gie the thing arranged. She canna get at me if I bide in ma bed. Ye canna conceive the state o' mind I've been in, John. Say ye'll dae it!"

The Jack-of-all-trades cleared his throat and spat over the sea-wall. He muttered to himself awhile.

"I'll see what I can dae," he said aloud at last. "But ye'll ha'e to pey her—mind that, Peter M. Whinnie. Ye canna break a bargain like thon, an no' mak' some amends. Are ye gaun hame noo? Come on, then, an' I'll ask ye a wheen questions for to guide me." He cut short the flood of thanks that broke from the other, and proceeded to the sordid business. Mr. M'Whinnie squirmed frequently, but the matter was too desperate to admit of his taking offence.

* * * *

Three evenings later John Watson was sitting by the afflicted plumber's bedside. John smoked his pipe in a stolid fashion.

"Is she no' ony reasonabler the nicht?

mind it ower weel," he stammered. "It was—

"Sweet maid, be mine,
An' I'll be thine!"

"That's bad!" muttered Mr. Watson." That's exceedin' bad!"

"But it wasna oreeginal," cried the plumber, grasping at a straw. "I copied it aff a conversation lozenger."

"Ah! but that mak's nae odds. It wud be a shockin' thing if it was read oot in a coort o' justice, wi' dizzens o' reporters ready to tak' it doon for the papers."

This time Mr. M'Whinnie groaned aloud. "Offer her thirty pound, an' get ma letters back."

Mr. Watson looked thoughtful. "I'll mak' the offer, but I warn ye that she'll want a week to conseeder it. She tell't me she wud dae naethin' wi' out a week's conseederation."

"A week! Oh, mercy! I'll be deid if I've got to bide here a week. Ma housekeeper 'll gi'e me naethin' but saps. She thinks I'm rale bad."

"Ye canna drive a wummen," said Mr. Watson coldly. "I'll mak' yer offer an' report to ye the morn's nicht. Try to ha'e some patience, man. Conseeder her feelin's. Wud ye like me to ask the meenister to veesit ye—or the doctor?"

Mr. M'Whinnie, with a howl buried his head in the bed clothes.

* * * *

It was a week later.

"An' what did she say?" gasped the plumber who now looked really ill.

"She said—a hunner pound."

"What!"

"A hunner pound—neither mair nor less. For that sum she'll gie up her claim on ye an' gi'e ye back yer letters."

"A hunner pound!—it's outrageous!" stormed the invalid. "I canna conseeder it."

"Conseeder what it'll be if the case gangs to law," said Mr. Watson quietly. "I—I think ye're gettin' aff chape," he added, not so quietly. "Ye micht ha'e been proud to mairry her."

Mr. M'Whinnie did not seem to hear. "That wud be a hunner an' five pound a'thegether," he muttered.

"I dinna want yer money," snapped the mediator. "D'ye agree to the hunner pound? I've to tak' yer answer the nicht."

The plumber rolled his head in mental anguish.

There was a tap at the door, and an elderly woman entered, carrying a large bowl and spoon.

"Here yer nice sago, Maister M'Whinnie," she said, and laid the bowl beside him.

She caught his eye, and fled, quaking.

Mr. M'Whinnie sat up.

"Come here for the money at twa the morn," he snarled at Watson.

Then he dashed the bowl against the wall opposite.

* * * *

The following night the Jack-of-all-trades found the plumber groaning over his bankbook. The latter was up and dressed, and had evidently, to judge from the mess, been trying to cook his supper. His housekeeper, a nervous soul, had departed without notice.

"Here ye're receipt, an' here yer letters," said Mr. Watson, laying the documents on the table. He did not sit down, but moved to the door.

There he waited till Mr. M'Whinnie had cast his eye over the papers.

"Is everything richt?"

For answer the plumber burst into a torrent of curses.

"Is everything richt?" asked John again.

"Ay!" roared the other. "As richt as—"

"Try an' be thankfu' for gettin' aff easy," said John. "It's no muckle to pay to be quit o'the come-West and best wummen in Fairport. Is it noo?" John's countenance was unusually ruddy.

Mr. M'Whinnie stared. Then his jaw dropped.

"What d'ye mean?" he yelled. He sprang from his seat, and actually pranced with rage.

John smiled as he opened the door.

"Keep yer dancin' for ma weddin', Peter," he said brightly, and went away laughing.

MUSSOORIE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, MAY 9.

To-day, the 2nd Goorkhas' B team met the Mussoorie Polo Club A team. The game was fast and extremely evenly contested, both sides scoring goals with extraordinary regularity. Finally, the Mussoorie team won by 6 goals to 4, the two winning goals being scored in the last few minutes of the play, and the Goorkhas being on the point of scoring again when the trumpet sounded time.

The teams were:—2nd Goorkhas—Messrs. Mathew, Chope and Freemantle. Mussoorie Polo Club—Mr. Wells, Captain Pinney and Major Cameron.

SEMI-FINALS.

In the game played to-day the 17th Lancers beat the 2nd Gurkhas' A team by 8 goals to 4 after a fast and well contested game. The sides were:—17th Lancers—Captain Talbot, Captain Melviel Mr. Locket; 2nd Gurkhas—Mr. Ellis, Captain Ridgeway, Mr. Burton. The umpire was Major Daunt.

EXCITING BATHING INCIDENT.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Two or three bathers had narrow escapes from drowning while bathing in the sea near Debiwala, early on May 4. The bathing party consisted of Mr. J. Thorburn, of the National Bank of India; Mr. A. Scanes, of the *Times of Ceylon*; and Mr. H. B. Bremner of Nanuoya; the two former living in neighbouring bungalows and the latter being a guest of Mr. Thorburn's. A strong south-west wind had been blowing all night and as is usual at the commencement of the monsoon the configuration of the beach had changed. Mr. Scanes and Mr. Thorburn went in first and in a very short time after swimming about the latter found that Mr. Scanes who is only a very moderate swimmer the was in difficulties. Owing to the height of waves he could not see exactly how he was situated and after great difficulty made his way to him. Although he was not far away this took considerable time on account of the roughness of the sea, and when he reached Mr. Scanes the latter was only semi-conscious. This was fortunate in one way, as it enabled Mr. Thorburn to keep him afloat without being impeded by the inevitable struggles of a drowning man. As it was it was with great difficulty that the swimmer was able to keep his friend above water, and he could make no progress whatever towards the shore. Providentially one of the native outriggers, which during the monsoon occasionally beat up and down inside the reef, came along, and only just in time, as Mr. Thorburn would not have been able to hold out for another half-a-minute. Both were lifted into the boat and taken ashore. First aid was applied to Mr. Scanes, who was just able to breathe, until a doctor arrived, who applied stimulants to the heart and restored consciousness Mr. Scanes remained in a very weak state and was unable to go to the Fort. Mr. Thorburn was considerably exhausted.

While this incident had been happening, Mr. H. J. Bromley, who lives with Mr. Scanes, but who had decided not to bathe wing to the roughness of the sea, had strolled down to the sea-side. The waves being so high he did not notice that anything was wrong until his attention was drawn to the fact by a fisherman. He at once rushed in as he stood in his clothes, but was unable to make any headway at all. He, therefore, returned to undress, and when he had done so, found that Mr. Bremner was in difficulties. He pulled the latter out, and both of them then went to the assistance of the two others. Just at this moment, however, the outrigger came to the rescue.

The man in charge of the outrigger were substantially rewarded.—*Times of Ceylon.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MAY 7.

THE HIGH COURT.

MR. P. RANGIAH NAIDU, Barrister-at-Law, has applied for the vacant seat in the Bench of the High Court, in consequence of which the Bar-room was the scene of some liveliness on Saturday last, about forty of the Vakils having submitted a memorial to the Administrative Bench, recommending his appointment on the ground that he is the only Barrister practising here who belongs to the Hindu community. The Chief Justice received the memorial with a promise to do the needful, but it is not yet known what has been done. Mr. Rangiah is an old servant of His Highness and his name is still borne on the roll of the Peshi Secretary's office. He was sent to England at the same time as Nawab Zulkadar Jung, Bahadur, at the cost of Government, with a promise, it is said, that he would be elevated to the Bench in due course, if he was successful in being called to the Bar.

MOULVIE ABDUL GAFFUR SAHEB.

Moulvie Abdul Gaffur Saheb, Vakil, has been appointed Nazim in the Paigah of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra. The Moulvie Saheb is amongst the oldest Vakils of Hyderabad and belongs almost to the first batch of recognized professional men. Considering the number of appointments he holds, it is marvellous that he is able to stand so great a strain at his present age. Besides his usual professional work, with which he is still busy, he is the Government Vakil of the Court of Wards, Nazim and Vakil of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra's Paigah, a member of the Legislative Council, Senior Lecturer of the Law Class, Vice President of the Municipality, and Standing Vakil to many Jagheerdars and others, etc.

FRESH COMPLAINTS.

More than a hundred servants attached to Sir Vicar-ul-Umra's Paigah have submitted a memorial to His Highness, it is said, complaining about the arrears of pay due to them and the refusal of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, to make a satisfactory settlement of the same. Similar complaints have been repeatedly made against him ever since he has come into the management of the Paigah. His Highness' reprimands also do not seem to have made much impression upon him and the result of this memorial is looked forward to with interest.

PRINTING.

Now that the period of the contract entered into by His Highness' Government with the firm of Messrs. Venugopal Pillai and Sons for the supply of printing work has almost expired, it is under contemplation to increase the establishment and stock at the Central Jail Press with a view to have the work done departmentally, which is objected to in several quarters. It is apprehended that it will entail loss to Government rather than saving or gain. The Jail has no doubt been doing good work in its own way, but the stock of printing machines and materials will have to be increased to a very considerable extent before the Jail Press will be in a position to meet demands; and this will in turn require the appointment of a Superintendent and a number of office hands, which, from the point of view of the Government, could not be in any way cheap if the work is expected to be done promptly and efficiently. If the establishment is once increased, it will have to be maintained even during periods when there may not be much work, the requirements of the various offices being only periodical. It is said that the present system of contract has not been quite satisfactory, which is no doubt true, but this may be due to the patronage having been extended to a single firm. There are now a number of printing presses throughout the place, every one of which is doing good work. The Government could not do better than to leave each office to manage its own affairs subject to certain restrictions. The rates of printing and other details could be very easily ascertained and arrangements made accordingly. There is no reason for an enormous outlay, and the Government will, in addition, have the satisfaction of encouraging a local industry.

AN "AT HOME."

Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, was "At Home" to his friends yesterday evening, which was the first of his fortnightly entertainments since his return from the Shikar Camp. In spite of the fact that the place is almost deserted on account of the hot weather, a large number responded to his invitations. His well-appointed garden, his hospitality, and the proverbial solicitude he shows for the comfort and happiness of his guests, have all a charm which attracts his many friends.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes, including Lord Northcote medals and prizes from H. E. Lord Lamington, to the boys of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, took place yesterday morning. The Chairman, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, gave two prizes of Rs. 5 and 3 to the first two boys who passed in First Grade Art Examination in drawing. The Chairman addressed the boys as follows. His speech was interpreted to the boys in Hindustani by the Secretary, Mr. Krishnarao R. Jayakar:—"I am sorry that owing to an unfortunate visitation of dead rats, followed by five cases of suspected plague, two of which have proved fatal, the Committee have felt unable to have the usual gathering of the friends of this school to witness the distribution of prizes this year. They, however, are glad to find that owing to the vigorous measures taken by the Secretary, Superintendent, Medical Officer and Staff to stamp out the disease, which measures were very greatly assisted by you boys, yourselves, of whom all but fifteen have cheerfully consented to be inoculated. I am quite sure that none of you who have been inoculated have had any reason to repent of your action, and I appreciate your pluck in undergoing an operation which, much older people than yourselves are too often needlessly afraid of. But I trust that you know that the Committee and the staff of this School are your friends, and would not advise anything which they did not honestly believe to be for your good. Now, with reference to the progress of the School. I am glad to say that it is very satisfactory. Many of you boys, who before coming here were quite unable to do anything to earn an honest living, have profited so well by the training you have received that you may confidently look forward to a career of usefulness and affluence when you go out into the world. Meanwhile I trust that you will realise that this training is a matter of very great value to you and that while you are at work, either in the workshop or in the school-room, you will work hard and when you come out for your recreation you will play hard too, and will try each one of you to the best at your gymnastics or your games or at your carpentry or drawing or whatever else you may be learning. I hope that before long the new school which the Committee have for a long time been trying to get for you boys, may be at your disposal and then you will have not only capital workshops and class-rooms or dormitories, but plenty of space for games and I hope better surroundings of every description. Just one word of advice as to your future, after you have left the school. I ask each one of you who gets a special training here to make use of their training when you leave. The trades taught here are specially selected because employment in them is always obtainable in Bombay for really skilled workers, and is well-paid. If any old boy of this school is in need of employment, and will let the Superintendent know of his need, he will furnish him with a certificate as to his capabilities and if his conduct has been thoroughly good since leaving the school, the Committee and Staff here will do what they can to help him find it. As you are not having the usual tamasha this year, the Committee have arranged that you shall have a holiday to-day and a feast of sweetmeats this afternoon."

On the motion of Mr. N. W. Kemp, seconded by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, votes of thanks to the Chairman were carried with acclamation. The National Anthem was then sung by the boys and the proceedings terminated after distribution of garlands and boquets.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing influences exerted by these twin Mendicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and pricted in the most ligible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting house, and harassed by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pills are invaluable.

HYDERABAD AND PAN-ISLAMISM.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday last, before a large audience, presided over by Mr. Muhammad Aziz Mirza, B. A., Home Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, B. A., read a paper on "Union among the Musalmans." The meeting was held at the palatial mansion of Nawab Mirza Fayyaz Ali Khan to whom thanks are due for the solicitude which he displays in the intellectual development of Hyderabad, by invariably placing his well-appointed house at the disposal of any meeting convened with social or discursive objects. A Town Hall is a desideratum in Hyderabad, and until the magnificent building, which it is proposed to erect in the Public Gardens as a momento of the fortieth birthday of H. H. the Nizam and for which the necessary funds have been provided, becomes *au fait accompli*, Mirza Fayyaz Ali Khan's house will continue to be the social and intellectual meeting place of the Hyderabadis.

Having shown that the Islamic world was a fraternal unit, religiously indivisible but politically divided into a number of groups, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan pointed out that the very existence of the community as a whole depended upon their union which was one of the fundamental doctrines inculcated by Islam. He observed that the decline and decay of Islam were attributable to disintegration and decentralization, while the hopes of its revival were centred in the protection of their common interests by the Musalmans which could not be brought about otherwise than by united efforts. He expressed a hope that the numerous factions among the Musalmans, such as the Shiahs and the Sunnis, the Muqallids and the Ghair Muqallids would sink their differences in the attainment of a common object, if not in the interests of national aggrandizement, at least in view of self-preservation; for forces were at work which were likely to annihilate them, if they did not receive a timely check. In this connection the lecturer made some comments upon Pan-Islamism which he referred to as a bogey of European creation similar to the famous Yellow Peril of China and Japan and the Black Peril of Africa. His reflections on the arguments advanced by European exponents of the problem of Pan-Islamism were tinged with a bitter humour. Political autonomy, he said, was the essence of dignified national existence; but any efforts made by a Musalman ruling power to preserve even its *status quo*, were sometimes stigmatized by those politicians of Europe who could not enter into the feelings of the Moslem community, as calculated to disturb the peace of the world. The lecturer wound up his discourse by calling upon the people of Hyderabad to take that part in the intellectual commotion which was agitating the world from end to end, to which their numerical and political importance rightfully entitled them. Incidentally he spoke of the facilities which they enjoyed in the matter of progress as the subjects of the premier Native State of India, where all the material resources of the Government were at their absolute disposal to enable them to rise socially, intellectually and materially. By way of illustration he referred to the handsome provision of 7 lakhs of rupees in the annual budget of the State to meet the ecclesiastical requirements of the people, over and above the income of Jagirs which had been granted by the State for a similar purpose. He proposed for the consideration of the recipients of these enormous financial grants that they might voluntarily offer to set apart a specified percentage of their incomes for the establishment and maintenance of a theological seminary to be called the Nizamiyyah, where Mahomedan doctors of divinity, versed in occidental sciences, will receive their training. Should no such offer be made by the Ulama, the Mashaikh and the Jagirdars of Hyderabad, the Government of His Highness the Nizam might see to the scheme itself by levying an ecclesiastical cess to meet the necessary charges.

On the conclusion of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan's discourse, Mr. Abdul Haq, B. A., of the Home Office, in a few well chosen words, advocated the desirability of promoting union among Hindus and Mahomedans. The President then rose amid deafening cheers and addressed the meeting in a speech which was as eloquent as it was instructive. His remarks about Pan-Islamism were deserving of every consideration. He pointed out that the Pan-Islamism was a movement which had nothing to do with politics. It was a phrase that denoted the awakening of the community to a sense of their deplorable condition and their consequent efforts to ameliorate it. The political revival of Islam was certainly not the object of Pan-Islamism which appealed only to the fraternal sentiments of the community and invited them to a participation in those blessings which were the altruistic legacies of modern civilization. Those who attributed political motives to the movement, the President went on to say, laboured under a misconception and it behoved every Musalman who was in a position to do so, to remove that misconception by every possible means. There were a number of politicians, he added, who were under the impression that the example set by Japan had electrified the Mahomedan world which was striving, might and main, to regain its lost political supremacy and that Pan-Islamism was the name of this political upheaval. The notion was totally erroneous. The Musalman community, as a whole, lacked that cohesion which was essential to political domination. The essence of Pan-Islamism was the material advancement of the Musalmans and no more.

As regards the proposed theological seat of learning, the President, who, in his capacity of Home Secretary to His Highness' Government, has the Ecclesiastical Department also under his charge, assured the audience that a time will come, and that not in the distant future, when a Madrasa-i-Nizamiyyah of the scope foreshadowed would become an accomplished fact.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer, the meeting dispersed.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Legh to officiate as Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 25th April, *vice* Major-General E. De Brath, C. B., C. I. E., on leave.

Captain E. O'Brien, on return from leave, to be *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry; and also to hold charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Captain R. S. Pottinger.

Captain W. H. Bowden, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested power to try summarily.

Mr. S. S. Wagle to be an Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge of the Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts with head-quarters at Poona.

Major W. Ayerst, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, and to exercise the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge as described in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj, also to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B. A., (Oxon), I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is granted such privilege leave as was due to him with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. J. Murray to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence of Mr. W. U. Nicholas.

The Reverend G. E. Nicolls, Senior Chaplain, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months from the 3rd July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India as noted against their names:—Karachi Artillery Volunteers, Second Lieutenant C. A. Beyts, one year and nine months from the 23rd March; Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, W. U. Nicholas, V. D., J. S. Couper, eight months from 1st May; eight months from 3rd May.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant George Penn-Simkins is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 1st April.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer officer as follows:—Major J. J. Marsland, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, for six months from 25th May.

Captain A. L. Cartwright, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, *vice* Captain G. D. Price, with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant H. C. Owen, 1st Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment), to be Adjutant, 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, *vice* Captain C. H. Alexander, with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. H. Brock, V.D., A.-D.-C., Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India on private affairs from 1st June.

Mr. J. E. B. Hoston, I. C. S., to be Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments *vice* Mr. G. Monteath, B. A. (Cantab.) I. C. S.

Mr. F. R. Bader, A. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from 23rd May, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. E. W. Beveridge, temporary Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals District, *vice* Mr. Bader, or until further orders.

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao, B. Sc., L. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from 11th May.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 9.

Remarkable weather in Lucknow continues. The night readings above grass have all this week been in the sixties. It begins to get cool about 7 o'clock in the evening and by 9 o'clock it is most enjoyable. This is all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that the day temperatures are high. Yesterday it was 105° in the shade.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 9.

A few light falls of rain are reported from the south of the Peninsula, north-east of India and in the south of the coast of Burma.

Except in these areas and along the Himalayas, the skies remain cloudless.

In Burma, Rangoon had ¼ an inch of rain and Bassein light falls. Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the province. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, Darjeeling reports 1/4 inch of rain and Dibrugarh and Silsagar light falls. Cloud has appeared at a few stations, but over the greater part of the division, skies remain clear, the air is slightly drier than usual and temperature somewhat high in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud is reported from the north-west of the United Provinces. Skies remain clear elsewhere, and in the United Provinces humidity is below normal while temperature is normal or in slight defect.

In North-west India, skies are clear except for light cloud in a few stations in the Western Himalayas. The air is generally drier than usual, especially in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana and unusually cool weather continues in the greater part of the division, while temperature is nearly 10° below normal in Baluchistan and in the extreme north.

In the Peninsula, Trivandrum and Cochin had 1/2 an inch of rain. Cloud is thickest in the south; skies are clear elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Rain is likely to increase slightly in the north-east of India and to the south of the Peninsula, and to continue locally in Burma. Thunder storms are possible in the Punjab hills.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th May, 1907, was 28,821. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The hight of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, 9TH MAY.
SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular with the exception of a brisk rise at Indore, Khandwa and Belgaum and a brisk fall at Jacobabad.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most places and the force has been rather strong at Veraval and Dwarka and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Karachi and Surat while the minimum is 10° to 15° in defect at Cuddapah, Neemuch, Jacobabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Ahmedabad, Akola and Khandwa and the lowest 61° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast and at Bombay, Mormugao, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Cochin and Colombo report over half an inch.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy to the south of latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," 9th May.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, on relief at Ahmedabad, to be an Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge of the Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach (Judicial) District with head-quarters at Ahmedabad.

Mr G V Patwardhan to be an Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge of the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Dist with head-quarters at Belgaum.

Mr J D Dikshit to be an Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge of the Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Khandesh Judicial Dists with head-quarters at Thana.

Mr Bhimrao Narsinh Hublikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge Dahanu was on extraordinary leave without allowances from the 2nd to the 6th March both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council it pleased to extend to the 31st May the period of Mr Phirozsha Pestonji Jehangir's special duty in connection with the revision of the lists or schedules of Standard Forms.

Mr Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Yaval is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

Mr Yeshwant Vinayak Randive, Mamlatdar Panvel in the district of Kolaba is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that dist.

Mr Jehangirsha Ardesir Taleyarkhan to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi Dist Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Kurvarji Kavasji Sabavala, deceased.

Mr Vedavyas Narasinha Navaratna BA, LL B, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kumta pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Saiyid Fakkrudin Abubakr Edrus B A Dist Deputy Collector Broach is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr Ilahi Baksh Kadir Baksh to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr Sheikh Sadik Ali pending further orders.

Mr Karput Shrinivasrao B Sc LCE Exct Engr 1st Grade is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from 11th May.

Mr Narayan Daso Banhatti, B A acting First Asst Guard High School Dhulia was in charge of the School in additiin to his own duties from 27th March to 5th April both days inclusive.

Mr Damodar Krishna Barve to practice a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Ramchandra Krishna Javali to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr Magaubhai Haribhai Desai to practice as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Mr Prabhapa Fakeerapa Malgi to practice as a Pleader in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr Govind Vaman Kadegavakar to practice as a Pleader in the Satara Dist.

Mr Raghvendra Balkrishna Gidad Hubli to practice as a Pleader in the Belgaum Dist.

Mr Rango Shamrao Sondur to practice as a Pleader in the Bijapur Dist.

Mr Chidamber Hanmant Abetti to practice as a Pleader in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr Bhasker Madanji Prabhu to practice as a Pleader in the Thana Dist.

Mr Ramchandra Anant Kanitkar to practice as a Pleader in the Thana Dist.

Mr Narhar Mahadev Mahabal to practice as a Pleader in the Satara Dist.

Mr Mahadeo Narayan Parchure to practice as a Pleader in the Thana Dist.

Mr Dhirajlal Kirpashankar Bhatt L Ag actg extra Aval Karkun at Viramgam is appointed to act as Dist Agrl Inspt Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Dalpatram Bapuram on privilage leave for one month.

Mr Jivanlal Pranjivandas Lakhia Dist Deputy Coltr Kaira is granted privillege leave for fifteen days from 22nd May or the subsequent date from which he may avail himsels of it.

Mr Gangaprasad Prabhulal L Ag is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Godhra pending arrival of Mr Rangildas Girdharlal Mehta under orders of transfer as Mamlatdar of Godhra who has been granted privilege leave of absence for three weeks.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are ordered vice Messrs Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik BA LL B, and Gopalji Gulabbal Desai BA, appointed Deputy Collectors:—

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY.

The *Praja Bandhu*, speaking of the careers of Civilians of note, remarks:—Whatever the force of the arguments of disappointed civilians may be against what is termed Secretariat succession, no one who has followed the careers of some of the gentlemen who have at a bound gone into the Governor's Council from the Secretary's office, can for a moment doubt their conspicuous ability, and their freedom from narrow local prejudices. By their very position, officers at the central bureau take a wider and more commanding view of the questions that come up for the decision of Government, and apply principles to their solution with greater promptitude than Commissioners or Collectors. These remarks are suggested by the speech of Sir S. Edgerley at the last Budget debate. It was not the humdrum performance of a mere man of detail, but was replete with suggestions of a novel and wide reaching character touching the executive administration of the whole Presidency.

TRAINING CLASS FOR CHAUFFEURS.

On the subject of trained chaffeurs in Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* writes:—The resolution of the Government to pen a training class for chauffeurs will commend itself as much to the general public as to the owners of motors. With the establishment of this class, the possibility of street accidents through motors driven by inexperienced propellers would be reduced to a minimum. With the statutory limit of speed-rate recently fixed by law, road-hogs would be a danger to the safety of street-traffic unless they were worked by a class of skilled and qualified artizans, thoroughly conversant with the complex mechanism of the car and capable of controlling it at the critical moment in case of some impending danger. Much of the public odium against automobile traction is due to the absence of trained workmen on the motors that ply along in our public thoroughfares. Under present conditions it is open to any one to receive a license who had some elementary knowledge of the mechanism of the motor car, and the class from which the owners have to choose the drivers are half-trained mechanics who have served as apprentices at one of the workshops for a number of months. Once that motors became a fashion in the city, the cars were dumped by hundreds, but no attempt was made by the Motor-Union to open regular classes where the owners can look for thoroughly efficient and reliable workmen. Nothing disconcerted the would-be purchaser of a costly machine more than the difficulty of procuring driver who could be placed in charge of it as a proficient driver and not as an apprentice to learn his trade at the sacrifice of his owner. To the owners of motors, the resolution of the Government would come as a welcome relief, and importers of motors might revel at the prospect of doing more brisk business with the increase of facilities to their constituents to obtain duly qualified drivers.

The Gujerati observes:—The Bombay Government are anxious to train a number of motor drivers by providing a proper course of instruction in a class to be held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. An expenditure of Rs. 7,000 has already been sanctioned for the purchase of motor cars and the erection of a shed. From the terms of the press communique it seems that the Government contemplate further expenditure, the above outlay being for the current year only. The grant is to be debited to the provision of Rs. 1,86,000 for technical education. The course of instruction will include the theory and construction of motor engines, cells and batteries, magneto-electric ignition, practice in the driving, repairing and management of motor cars, and some practical training in the mechanical engineering work-shops. This means that the students must be sufficiently advanced to be able to avail themselves of the course of instruction.

THE LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS OF BOMBAY STREETS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Those who witnessed the condition of our streets at evening hours two weeks ago, would bear us out that the lighting arrangements of the public thoroughfares of the city need to be promptly overhauled. It is a dangerous experiment to leave the lighting provisions to the tender mercies of Luna, and so long as the present arrangments subsist, the city may be prepared to witness the scandalous state of affairs as was seen on the nights in question. It is high time the Corporation took up the subject at an early date if they wish to profit by the experience of the past. If they called for a return of figures to ascertain the profit accrued to the Municipal coffers, under the present arrangement we are sure they would see their way to immediately discontinue their cheese paring policy. It is little short of a scandal that for such paltry savings the safety of the vehicular and pedestrian traffic of the whole city should be jeopardised. If there is a law which can enforce vehicles to put up a light after sunset, our wonder is that the Municipality should not be compelled to light their streets regularly every night. The Corporation may be justified in insisting upon the Tramway Co. to light the electric standards along their line. But the presence of these incumbrances in the streets involves great danger to the public, when even the ordinary lamp-posts are not lighted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND.
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, May 10.
251 STRENGTH.

The following members having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the corps with effect from the 2nd instant.
Reservist Gr G Blackwell, No 3 Company.
Reservist Gr J Steele, No 3 Company.

253 CORRECTIONS.

The correct number of Gr F G Mean No 3 Company is 1080, not 1079 as published in Regimental order No 226 dated 3rd April 1907.

F. O. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, May 10.

46 Prize Distribution—It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall to-day Friday, the 10th instant, at 9 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head Quarters.

Dress—Officers—Mess Dress white; N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform, with Forage Caps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE insect survey of India—an important measure—is being carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department in co-operation with the Indian Museum in Calcutta, and the aid of specialists in Europe and America has been obtained in working out the collections by limiting the area under survey to the agricultural tracts of the country. The collection, it is said, will become of far greater value to students, will not overlap with other collections and will become relatively complete in a shorter time. At the Pusa Institute the collections are said to be becoming valuable as reference collections of the Insect Fauna of the Plains of India.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN COATS.

The three-quarter length, semi-fitting coat becomes more and more fashionable, especially with women who drive everywhere, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The garment is made in various shapes, but always it is most picturesque and attractive when worn by tall, slender women. The newest three-quarter lengths are all of what may be called the "dressy" order; they are frequently cut up into panels, and some-times these panels are laced together with fine cords, the ends being decorated with handsome tassels. A coat of this order, in pale grey camel's hair cloth was extremely smart. It was cut up at the sides in graceful panels, and these panels were held together by silk cords of the same shade as the cloth. The coat was tight fitting and double-breasted, and on the fronts and s

BY THE WAY.

FATHERS AND FATHERS-IN-LAW.

The most terrible people are fathers. When you see a weedy-looking man with the sort of top-hat that is worn by stationmasters, with accordion-pleated trousers—possibly of sponge-bag design—with a frock-coat that should be worn by no self-respecting male, with a red rose in his buttonhole, and wheeling a perambulator containing one or more offspring, you may safely assume he is a father. Of this you may be quite sure— he is not a father-in-law. If you, yourself are a father you can prove this. Ask your father-in-law next Sunday to wheel your children out in the perambulator. Offer him a red rose to do it with, if you like—and see what he calls you. Still, I don't advise you to do this—if your father-in-law has a weak heart or unless your life is insured. Numbers of people have fallen upon evil days through trying to prove the falsity of my statement.

From birth, the child has, or ought to have, regarded its father with respect. If the father has any faults, the child has learnt the prudence of overlooking them. It may even have been taught by its mother to regard them as actual merits. This is one of the hardest tasks for mothers, and yet they very often succeed.

But, on the other hand, the father-in-law receives into his family a man of ripe age, more or less a stranger to him, who judges him on his own merits; who is shocked to find that the father of the divine Yolande, the exquisite Isabel, the companionable Nelly, is a habitual wearer of elastic-sided boots, and that he smokes, on occasions, a cigar with a band on it; that he wears a bowler with a black tail-coat, or performs other eccentric feats calculated to make the angels weep.

And yet, this man naturally desires to exercise a certain influence over his son-in-law. To give him advice on Northern Contangoes, to define succinctly his views on the ultimate use of radium in the poor man's home; to explain precisely why he considers Mr. Beerbohm Tree a better actor than Mr. George Alexander—if that is the view he takes.

It is his purpose to exercise authority that he has not actually acquired. And here is a task of astounding difficulty. And the fathers-in-law of England may be congratulated upon the fact that they have come through it so admirably.

Excellent though they all are, it is as well that you should select your father-in-law with a certain amount of care. It is advisable that he should be a man of means. You don't want to be in the position of refusing the old man temporary assistance, do you? And have you ever been asked for assistance that was to be other than temporary? Permanent assistance is never applied for. If a father-in-law develops the practice of applying habitually, at intervals of a week or so, for temporary assistance, the wise son-in-law ships him off to Australia, and thereafter never mentions his name.—Frank Richardson, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*.

HUMOUR IN BUDGET SPEECHES.

It is almost a point of honour with Chancellors of the Exchequer to attempt, at least, to enliven the dreary progression of figures in their Budget speeches with a joke or two; and however feeble the joke, it seldom fails to provoke laughter. Mr. Ritchie put his audience in a good humour, at the commencement of his solitary Budget speech, by declaring that, while he always felt sympathetic with Chancellors of the Exchequer on Budget nights, his sympathy had never been stronger than on that occasion—a confession which launched him on his speech to an accompaniment of titters. A stock joke of successive Chancellors some years ago was the statement that sailors were the sole contributors to the revenue from rum a feeble witticism to which the House never failed to respond; while Sir Michael Hicks Beach relieved his speeches by such innocent remarks as the confession that cocoa was his favourite drink, and that he never touched tea or coffee, except to tax them.

MR. RHODES'S DREAM OF PEACE.

Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, speaking at a peace banquet at New York, recalled, says Reuter, a plan by the late Cecil Rhodes for the prevention of wars. He asked if it would not be possible to apply to international disputes the principle of the Canadian Act which forbade men to draw the sword until after a round-table conference. Let those legislatures of the world which wished to promote peace degree that it should be illegal to furnish a war loan to any nation which began hostilities without first coming to the round-table at The Hague. Earl Grey attributed to the late Cecil Rhodes the suggestion of using a financial boycott as a means of preventing war, saying that after the death of Mr. Rhodes a most interesting document was found among his papers. It was written when he was twenty-two years of age, trekking over the boundless plateaus of South Africa and sleeping under the stars. In this Mr. Rhodes expressed regret that the United States and Great Britain had ever parted company, and his reason for this regret was that if they had remained united it would have been possible for them by the mere act of refusing supplies to stop the Russo-Turkish war, which was then proceeding. Mr. Rhodes ended the document by the bequest of all his money to a friend for the purpose of forming a society which should aim at reuniting the English-speaking peoples of the world in the interests of peace. Mr. Bryce declared that while it might not be possible to secure a limitation of armaments immediately, it was an object of such supreme importance, especially to countries which found the burden of taxation a grievous one, that it ought to be seriously discussed and kept before the minds of all the great peoples as a problem which had got to be solved sooner or later. They must hope that an earnest effort would be made at The Hague to consider this question and bring it at least one stage nearer to solution. Other practical steps which The Hague Conference might take would be towards general arbitration treaties and the establishment of a permanent international tribunal.

CHARLES I. AS BOWLER AND GOLFER.

It is expected that the representation of Charles I. in a game of bowls will prove a leading attraction at the forthcoming pageant at Carisbrooke, on the historic castle green of which he used to play during his incarceration. Golfers, on the other hand, may care to learn that when in prison at Newcastle he used to golf—"both he and his train having liberty to go abroad and play at Goff in the Shield Field without the walls." Even after the abortive attempt at escape he was still allowed to do so, "but only with Lumsden and Leven in attendance upon him"; Leven, of course, being the great Scots General Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven, and Lumsden, a cavalry leader of European reputation and at the time Governor of the town—surely, the two most famous caddies in history! A burning question still with us leads one to shed a tear over the following caper: "The last day when we were at church at humiliation, the worke of the day, there was playing at goffe, at Court; which much padded the hearts of divers honest men!" Nay, this infatuated monarch actually did dishonour to himself and the game by engaging in a spurious species of garden golf within the grounds of the court itself; which could not fail to embitter still further the once loyal nation, whom he had so often and so deeply outraged.

A DOMESTIC SERVANTS' UNION.

From New Zealand comes news of the formation of the Domestic Workers Union, and its registration under the local Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Among the proposed "reforms" are:—

A working week of sixty-eight hours, work to cease on Sundays and Thursdays at two in the afternoon and on four evenings of the week at 7-30,

Two hours to attend church on Sunday morning,

Eight holidays in the year plus the ordinary statutory holidays,

Cuffs collars, and cups to be supplies by the employers,

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The following rates of wages: Maids, 12s. 6d; generals, 15s. and housekeepers, 25s.

There is said to be "a flutter among the mistresses.

IS HORSEMANSHIP DYING OUT?

Some say that the art of riding, and the love of the art of riding, are already fast dying in England, says "The County Gentleman." There are those who honestly prefer the motor to the horse; though that any man should truly find in controlling inanimate machinery a pleasure one hundredth part so keen as that which is his who guides and bends to his will a living striving animal, must still seem to many others a matter wholly beyond the possibility of expanation. However, let those who have lost all taste for horsemanship amuse themselves in their own fashion, and if they derive from their holiday in a swift motor-car as much pleasure as a man can get who elects to see his England from the back of a horse they may count themselves fortunate indeed.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE STAGE IN BOOKS.

Stage life as depicted in novels is usually a lmost as exaggerated and impossible as stage life as depicted on the stage. There is no greater slanderer of the actor than the actor himself—unless it is the actress. If a journalist gave such a picture of life "behind the scenes" as is given, for instance, in "Zaza," it would probably be demanded of him by an angry deputation of actor managers that he at once made either an apology or an exit. The actor reserves to himself the sole English and American rights of accusing the Stage of impropriety, and the Stage will tolerate no accuser but the actor. This fact, when I meditate upon it, always reminds me of a dreadful drubbing my father got once for rescuing a woman in Clare Market from the pugilistic attentions of an intoxicated husband. The drubbing came from the woman. The woman who makes domestic tempests in farce is almost always announced on the programmes as "of" such-and-such a theatre. And the smiles of the piece are provided by her successful blackmailing of a species of "Mr. Pip." It is the same with comedy, only that instead of smiles there are tears, and instead of "Mr. Pip" it is "Master Pip." And it is the same in melodrama, only that instead of smiles and tears, and instead of "Mr. Pip" and "Master Pip," it is hisses and howls and Lieutenant Harry Plantagenet, of H.M.S. Horrible. The stage within a stage is the most awful thing imaginable. Not long ago, at a London West-end Theatre, there was a representation of a "green room" which had had the yellow entirely removed from it. We all know what the other colour is, which, when mixed with yellow, makes green. All the lady principals were on obviously unwholesome terms of friendship with doddering dukes loaded up with bouquets and champagne, and invitation to "little suppers" were flying about like circulars from a balloon. Only the Stage would have dared to give such a picture of the Stage as that—though the novel might have run it pretty close.

ROASTING A HEROINE,

Taking their cue from the dramatists and actors our novelists and novelettists are often most amazingly severe on the "stagefolk." One of them recently told the story of a vain and beautiful young lady who left her home in the country—it was a Vicarage, but this did not soften the author towards his heroine!—to become an actress in London. In an astonishingly small space of time, even for an inexperienced young actress of the present day, the sinful child of the snowy-haired vicar was the rage of the Metropolis. Everybody was asking everybody else if they had seen her Juliet, and the reply almost in every case was one of those fireworks of eulogy that a woman usually reserves for a Paris hat and a man for a two-shilling cigar in perfect condition. But Nemesis was after the ready-made Juliet all the time. One night—the night she had promised to sup with a wealthy Irish nobleman (a somewhat daringly fantastic invention, this, of the author's brain)—there was a fire at the theatre, and the poor little lady was so sadly burned as to be crippled and disfigured for life. She took it all uncomplainingly. She saw now that it was very wicked of her to have been the best Juliet London had ever beheld. She told her white-haired father so on the lawn at sunset, and she bade her hoydenish school chum to take warning by her fate. "Promise me" she said, "you will never run up to London and be its leading actress!"—or words to that effect. She was very, very repentant. But then, as Aunt Tabitha remarked—I am sure it was an Aunt Tabitha—she was always a good girl at heart.

"THE IMPERFECT GIFT."

In dealing with what may be called the home life of the stage in her clever novel "The Imperfect Gift," recently published by John Murray, Miss Phyllis Bottome uses a cautious and kindly pen. It is true that her hero, a fashionable actor manager, is principally responsible for the "part" of a former leading lady, but this truth is most delicately touched upon; and in no part of her book does the writer descend to the garish element of the stage-door and the "little supper." The story of dainty Marjory Delamaine's life on the stage—of her disappointment, tenderly and philosophically felt and expressed, in the man for whom her heart had chosen too high a pedestal; of her brave fight, under the banner of Idealism, to give him up; and of her final surrender to *womanliness* and her acceptance of the "imperfect gift"—is a story gracefully written and clearly and directly fashioned. But the point upon which Miss Phyllis Bottome will be principally congratulated by readers of theatrical novels and spectators of stage-door-and-little-supper plays is her fresh and happy treatment of a theme which usually seems to have so much inducement in its atmosphere for vulgar exaggeration.

PAUL RUBENS AND PAUL RUBENS.

Mr. Paul A. Rubens, with courageous penitence, desires it to be known that he has no connection whatever with his former self. This I believe is the desire of the majority of mankind, only that the majority of mankind is too shy to confess it. Or perhaps it prefers to let bygones be bygones, and to sneak into better ways with its boots off. However, confession is good for the soul, and reformation improves the confession; and no one who has the welfare of the lighter stage at heart will criticise adversely Mr. Paul Rubens's resolve to have nothing whatever to do with the frivolous Paul Rubens of musical-comedy "additional numbers" celebrity. His success with his collaborator, Mr. Austin Hurgon, with *Miss Hook of Holland*, has decided him to provide in future straight forward stories having unity alike of place, atmosphere and nationality—stories to the development of which "music shall be an aid and not an hindrance." With all this beautiful ambition in his heart, it must be a little disconcerting to Mr. Paul Rubens to reflect upon the coming production of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's musical comedy *The Hayden* to which, long ago, the earlier Paul Rubens—Paul Rubens the unashamed and unconfessed—attached a quantity of more or less irrelechvant numbers. However, the evil of this can be remedied by a humble apology on the programme—Mr. Cosmo Hamilton willing.

SOME GOOD WORK PROMISED.

Now Messrs. Rubens and Hurgon, at the order of Mr. Charles Frohman, are getting to work on some more of that real stuff which means earnest thought and honest endeavour. And I don't think I am disturbing a forbidden secret in hinting at the possibility of our having from the pen of Mr. Paul Rubens ere long something even more ambitious than musical plays which aim at "unity of place, atmosphere and nationality," Mr. Rubens has been itching for some time to write a serious comedy *without* music. When it is produced, will Mr. Rubens feel himself compelled to disown *two* former selves? Will he cross the road with his chin in the air when he meets the musical comedy Paul Rubens? And cross again when he espies coming his way the Paul Rubens who wrote *Miss Hook of Holland* and other "straightforward stories" to the development of which music is "an aid and not a hindrance"? This is quite an interesting point, worthy, almost, of humorous solution at the hands of W. S. Gilbert.

MRS. WIGGS AT TERRY'S.

At last we are to see that footlight version of Mrs. Anne Regan Rice's delightful story *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*. Mr. Gaston Mayer will "present" it at Terry's on April 25—and if it is done as well on the stage as it has been done in the book, Mr. Mayer will run the risk of having his right hand shaken off. Two or three years ago a lady dramatist did me the honour of reading the first act of a "Cabbage Patch" play to me. It seemed to me a very beautiful thing, so beautiful that I jumped at the invitation to provide Mrs. Wiggs's children with the words of a school hymn. But Mrs. Anne Regan Rice was not then parting with the English dramatic rights, and my hymn has joined the ranks of the Great Unsung, perhaps that is not so important to most people (including the lady dramatist) as the fact that the play joined the ranks of the Great Unplayed. As I have said, it (the play) seemed to me a very beautiful thing; but I could not help feeling what a lot depended upon the question of its constitution standing the change from the American to the English atmosphere. Plays are so much more delicate and sensitive than books. A novel in dialect can live and flourish almost anywhere. A dialect play is apt to droop when it passed out of its locality. I hope Mrs. Wiggs's constitution is as strong as her character.

THE "THEAYTER" PARTY.

Mr. Gaston Mayer reminds me that this will not be the philosophic Mrs. Wiggs's first appearance in the theatre. His reminder runs—"As for Mrs. Wiggs's first glimpse of the footlights, it was quite an event in the Cabbage Patch, where the dear old lady, arrayed in all the glory of her false curls and wearing on her torn shawl the faded bunch of carnations that the devoted Billy had rescued for her 'outen a ash-barrel over on the Avenue,' went to 'the show at the Opery House,' to see the 'Greatest Extravaganza of the Country.' That was the gala occasion when 'each little Wiggs laid her head on the ironing-board, a willing sacrifice on the altar of vanity, while Mrs. Wiggs carefully ironed out five plaits of frizzled locks on each head; when Asia and Australia divided the much-coveted blue alpaca skirt and waist between them and looked so "mixed"; and when the "Christmas Lady's" sweetheart, Rob, proved to be a regular Santa Claus and treated them all to an after-theatre "lunch," although Mrs. Wiggs had 'jes' "'bout as much idea of supper as a goat has of kid gloves.'" I am delighted to know that the rehearsals at Terry's are shaping most promisingly, and that no one concerned with or in the production is downhearted. Nor is there any particular reason why they should be. "Mrs. Wiggs" is a great modern classic (having once been a fashion), and there must always be, so to speak, a subscribed public for her, in whatever form and enterprise she may appear. I am sure I echo the feelings of many thousands of her admirers when, on behalf of M.A.P., I wish her the best of good fortune at Terry's. L. G. T.

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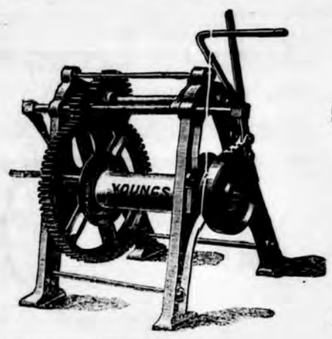

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